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CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

The Gold Clique and their Prospects.....	709
Railroad Extension and the Liquidation of the Debt.....	710
The Insurance Congress.....	711
Changes in the Redeeming	

Agents of National Banks.....	711
Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	712
Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	713

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND RAILWAY MONITOR.

Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	716
Quotations of Stocks and Bonds	719
Railway News.....	720-1
Railroad Stocks.....	722
Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	723-4

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Commercial Epitome.....	725
Cotton.....	726
Breadstuffs.....	728
Groceries.....	729
Dry Goods.....	731
Prices Current.....	735

The Chronicle.

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THE GOLD CLIQUE AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

There has been some excitement in the gold market of late, founded on the belief that a powerful clique has been formed and a large capital subscribed, with the purpose of causing a considerable rise in the premium. The general opinion seems now to be that their effort will not command much success. Still, they are reported to be very confident, and they support their scheme by several plausible arguments. First, they claim that the stock of available gold in this market has been depleted by the recent export movement, which has not ceased, though for a season it may be lessened. Secondly, they direct attention to a change of policy on the part of the Bank of England. That institution is said to have determined to increase its coin reserves to £30,000,000. Already the amount is 25 millions, and arrangements are said to be making for acquiring the remaining 5 millions sterling, which is equivalent to 25 millions of dollars. If the ordinary course of foreign exchange requires that sum to be shipped to England, a large part of it will of necessity be derived from this centre, and if special purchases have to be made on account of the Bank of England, still the drain will be felt here as much or more than in the former case. In view of these contingencies,

with our heavy adverse balance of trade, and heavy importations of foreign goods, these persons argue that gold will of necessity tend to approach more nearly to its normal price, and will break loose from the forces which have heretofore tended to keep down the premium to a lower level.

Public opinion, as we said, is now adverse to this view; and the general impression is that gold will not rule much above 112, if indeed it can be sustained at that price. The reasons on which this inference are briefly these. First, the normal premium on gold is alleged to have been overestimated. Taking into the account the growth of the country, the extent to which mercantile transactions are done for cash, the hoarding and absorption of greenbacks in the South, the amazing expansion of the area in which the interior commerce of the nation is carried on, and the prodigious increase of railroads and other productive works, there is relatively very little more currency afloat now than before the war, when we were at specie payments. Hence it is argued that the natural price of gold to which the market price always tends to approach, is not very far from its present price, and consequently no large advance could possibly be permanent, if indeed it could be reached at all by some sudden spasm, some irregular speculative manipulation of the market.

Moreover, it is denied that the present condition of our foreign exchange justifies the expectation of an adverse balance of trade. The deficiency of value in our exports over our imports has been more than made up, we are told, by exporting securities of various kinds, especially United States Five-Twenties, Central Pacific and other Railroad bonds, with several large amounts of municipal securities of high credit. These securities are still in demand abroad, and their continued exportation will tend to prevent most of the evils which might otherwise be developed from any sudden demand for payment on account of the large sums we owe to foreign creditors.

Thirdly, it is denied that the anticipated export of coin, if it were to take place, offers any grounds for apprehension. The gold crop is one of our best and most remunerative products. Our currency being irredeemable, gold is not wanted as money, and we can spare a large amount for the purposes of exportation, and to restore the equilibrium of the exchanges. To export gold is to pay our foreign debts, and to stop the rapid accumulation of interest. Hence, as we can spare the gold, and it pays off and annihilates interest-bearing obligations, our people are evidently gainers by the export movement, and should welcome rather than regret any movement for the exportation of coin from this country.

Finally, it is denied that the Bank of England is actuated by any such wise and far-sighted policy as has been

suggested. Now that the bullion reserves of the Bank of France are depleted and less available; the Bank of England ought, of course, to raise its cash reserves from 20 millions sterling to 30 millions, or even more. But to do this will involve a heavy sacrifice of profit on the part of the bank. There is no law to compel the bank to increase its stability and usefulness by this new method. However much, therefore, the bank officers might wish to take these precautions, there is too much reason to believe the policy would be overruled by the desire to make profits and to keep up large dividends.

It will be seen that Mr. Boutwell's new loan enters scarcely at all into these calculations relative to the foreign exchanges. The reason is that little serious anticipation is anywhere entertained of an early foreign demand for these new five per cent. bonds. The aggregate sold is about 67 millions. And although some reports have been current of foreign offers for the whole of the 133 millions still unsold, these rumors are hitherto devoid of confirmation. How much they would affect the price of gold if they should hereafter prove to be correct it is not very easy to foresee. It is said that Mr. Boutwell is about to send fifty millions of these new bonds by five special messengers to Europe, in hope of creating a demand for them and opening a new market. This announcement has not tended to increase the popularity of the loan here, and in all probability it is premature. In any case, however, the gold premium is generally regarded as less likely to advance than for some time past, and the prospects of the gold clique who are supposed to have bought up ten millions are not very promising.

RAILROAD EXTENSION AND THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBT.

A statistical writer tells us that in this country, with its vast undeveloped resources, and its rapid growth in productive power, every 500 miles of railroad adds to the national wealth 120 millions a year, or as much as the whole annual interest on the public debt of the United States. Perhaps these figures may be too large. But in the main the statement is substantially true. It adds a new illustration of the views which a large class of our financial men have espoused in regard to our public debt, and the best method of providing for its ultimate payment without impairing the resources of the country or hindering the progress of the nation.

The annual income of the people of the United States is estimated at 5,000 millions of dollars, or more than twice as much as the principal of their public debt. A quarter of a century ago the income of our people was little more than half as much as now. Ten years hence, by the growth of population, the increase of our productive forces, the multiplication of railroads, telegraphs, and steam engines, and the development of our mining and manufacturing industry, our national increase of annual wealth will greatly exceed its present aggregate. Perhaps it may make as much relative progress as has been realized during the past quarter of a century. In that case it will amount to 7,000 millions, and the country will thus be proportionately more able to bear the burden of the debt.

In view of the rapid growth of the national resources and of the consequent ability to bear the burdens of taxation, we have always doubted the expediency of the policy which enjoyed for some time considerable popularity, of paying off by heavy taxation a large annual sum of the public debt. Public opinion has now come round, and coincides at length almost entirely with the views we have always maintained. In March, 1869, the yearly gold interest charge of the national debt was \$124,255,350. At

present this annual charge is \$111,419,993. To effect this yearly reduction of \$12,835,357, we have redeemed bonds to the amount of \$213,717,500, and these bonds we had to pay off by an oppressive taxation, which has crippled the productive energies of the people, has withdrawn very large amounts from the aggregate of the national wealth, and has caused much of the commercial and industrial depression under which our people are now suffering.

Of course few people in this country are in favor of a permanent national debt. We believe in the policy of paying it off at the earliest possible time. All we contend for is that Mr. Boutwell's method is inexpedient, mischievous and cannot be kept up. This country has twice paid of its public debt. When it has had sufficient opportunity for recuperation it will doubtless in due time repeat the same process of liquidation. But there are other claims which take precedence, and will for some years task our resources to the utmost. We have especially our system of railroads to complete. On these great national works we have already spent \$2,376,010,770. With this immense outlay we have only opened 54,686 miles, and our railroad system is far from complete. Since the close of the war we have constructed more than 19,000 miles of new railroad, and we shall in all probability go on building new roads at the annual rate of at least 5,000 miles for a long time to come. These works alone will absorb more than 150 millions of dollars a year, and if our ability to build these new works for the development of our national resources is impaired by the oppressive taxation needful to keep up Mr. Boutwell's surplus, the necessity must be very urgent which shall compel us to give up our railroad progress for the sake of some supposed advantages connected with the early payment of our national debt.

If it be true that every 500 miles of railroad develops new wealth to an amount equal to 120 millions of dollars a year, the necessity is apparent for not suffering any doubtful advantages to prevent the realizing of these substantial benefits which railroad extension is conferring on our people. If we cannot pay off the national debt as rapidly as the advocates of that policy wish, without giving up some of our projects for building railroads, opening mines, constructing manufactories, or otherwise accelerating the material progress of the country, our people will not hesitate long as to which they will choose.

There is, moreover, another aspect of the case. Much has been said of late about the South and its recuperation. Some writers affect to take a very gloomy view of the situation, and claim that the prospects for the future are dark. We have never sympathized with these despondent reasoners. The South is slowly but surely recovering from the terrific consequences of the war. She will be controlled and her destiny inevitably fixed by her material interests. She is growing in prosperity and productive power. In proportion as this progress goes on will the malignant demagogues lose their power. But this needful growth cannot go forward without northern capital. We must build railroads in the South, open her mines, develop her wealth, enlarge her resources, multiply her productive power. And if we are to do this, and to carry on our great national works and improvements we must give up for a time this plan of devoting any considerable annual surplus to the payment of the public debt.

Some appear to be in constant fear lest if we fail to purchase several millions a month of the outstanding Five-Twenties the public credit will be impaired. There is no such danger. The public credit of this country rests on too ample and too permanent a foundation to be so easily disturbed. To establish the credit of the Government the

most effective means has always been to enlarge the resources of the people and to promote the public wealth. To spend 150 millions of dollars judiciously, in building new railroads where the country needs them, may do much more to build up the permanent credit of the Government than the paying off by oppressive taxation of 150 millions of the national debt.

THE INSURANCE CONGRESS.

The National Insurance Convention, to whose preliminary proceedings we lately referred, has adjourned to the 18th October, when it will meet again in this city to consider various questions which have received less attention than their importance merits. Prominent among these are the adoption of a table of mortality, the compulsory reserves for reinsurance on fire, life, and marine policies, a uniform terminology by which life insurance policies shall be known and distinguished, and some methods for preventing the sacrifice of safety and availability in the securities held, to lucrative profits, so as to compromise the stability of the insurance companies for the sake of a dangerous, brief, seductive prosperity.

Some of these points are of the very highest importance, and the insurance companies cannot afford to defer for any considerable time their thorough consideration. The magnitude of the interests represented by these corporations is great. It is little more than half a century since the first life insurance company began business in this country, and now the aggregate policies amount to 2,000 millions, or more than the whole of the funded national debt. On these policies the annual premiums paid by our people are nearly 145 millions dollars. The fire insurance aggregates are 8,000 millions. The marine risks are enormous, and the whole of the three departments of insurance were represented in the recent Congress. Delegates were present from twenty of the most important States in which insurance companies have been established. Addresses were received from the Chamber of Commerce, the National and New York Boards of Fire Underwriters, the Life and Fire Insurance Corporations, and from several leading men of experience and high reputation in the financial world. After consultation with eminent actuaries and other officers whose practical knowledge gave weight to their opinions, the Convention agreed upon three points of no small practical interest. First, they recommend the adoption of uniform blanks for the returns of fire, life and marine companies respectively; secondly, they would have one agent selected in each State by every company to receive legal process for the corporation he represents; thirdly, they are of opinion that no deposits should be required from fire and marine companies, and only a single deposit of one hundred thousand dollars from life companies. This deposit, they say, should be made in the State where the company is organized, and the certificate of the Superintendent of that State is to bear equal weight in all the States as to the responsibility of company in question. As to these last two points there has been considerable discussion, and the Convention owes much of its popularity among the companies to this fact. The argument is, that, except this claim to deposits in other States be given up, the funds of the companies would be dispersed in a very troublesome manner, and that if any other States had a right to a deposit, every one of the thirty-seven States of the Union might with propriety make the same demand. Hence every company doing business would require a gross deposit of 3 or 4 millions of dollars, to be held in inactive and dead immobility and scattered about all over the various States of the Union. There is considerable force in these objections

But those who advance them are bound to suggest some equivalent or better method of guaranteeing the interests of the public. This they have not done. At the October meeting this defect ought to be supplied. It is of the highest possible moment that the relative magnitude of the assets and liabilities of the respective companies should be placed beyond doubt, and that the fullest publicity should be thrown on the safety and availability of the securities in which the assets are locked up. Some method of shedding the light of publicity can surely be contrived which shall accomplish the end in view and afford the requisite guarantees to the public with more efficiency than the deposit system, against which the various companies so loudly remonstrate. It must also be remembered that most of the evils complained of have arisen from the eager contest among the rival companies and their desire to make war on each other by influencing hostile legislation. If the companies will lay aside their hostility to each other, then there is little doubt that the absurd laws contrived by some of the States for the promotion of local interests will soon be got rid of. In the interests of the public we must demand that when the present safeguards of solvency and credit are withdrawn, something more efficient shall be substituted for the protection of the public and of insured constituency of these vast and rich corporations.

We have not the least intention to countenance the charges against the insurance companies which thoughtlessly or of design are sometimes made by persons who, from a few exceptional failures, pretend that the position of our insurance institutions generally will not bear investigation and that if any great monetary convulsion should occur, they could not survive, but would be compelled to succumb. These unsupported charges are not worthy of serious refutation. They are likely, however, to do harm. And the plan of enlarged publicity which we recommend has the additional advantage of strangling such injurious scandals in their birth. In connection with this publicity it has been suggested as desirable that the officers should be severely punished if in any case falsified statements are made with a view to mislead. These insurance companies form an important part of the financial machinery of the country. They have consequently devolving upon them a three-fold duty — first, to themselves as corporations; secondly, to their insured constituency with whom they have made contracts; and thirdly, to the public at large, whose financial and commercial interests are dependent in a large degree on the soundness and stability of the whole complex monetary machinery of the country, both that of the insurance companies, and that of the banks, the savings institutions and other moneyed corporations, all of which, in a great monetary panic, might stand or fall together. It is no answer to our argument to say that no appearance is anywhere discernible foretokening such a financial convulsion. The reforms we contend for are salutary, if not indispensable, in any event. Before the next meeting of the insurance convention these and other important points will receive considerable attention from the press. As a practical guide to the inevitable discussions, and as a valuable repertory of facts not generally understood, the early publication of the official report of the recent congress, with its statistics and addresses, is much to be desired.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 1st of June, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Pennsylvania— Coatsville.....	The National Bank of Chester Valley.	The First National Bank of Wash- ington, D. C., approved, in ad- dition to the First National Bank of Philadelphia.
Missouri— Jefferson City...	The First National Bank.	The Fourth National Bank of New York, and the Second National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., approved.

New National Banks.

The following national banks have been organized since the 1st of June, 1871:

- Official No.
1,531.—The First National Bank of Nicholasville, Ky. Authorized capital, \$35,000; paid in capital, \$32,750. George Brown, President; John A. Willis, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 2, 1871.
1,532.—The Northern National Bank of Big Rapids, Mich. Authorized capital, \$75,000; paid in capital, \$37,500. George F. Stearns, President; Charles P. Gifford, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 5, 1871.
1,533.—The First National Bank of Pueblo, Territory of Colorado. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. John A. Fletcher, President; M. D. Thatcher, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 5, 1871.
1,534.—The National Bank of Franklin, Tenn. Authorized capital, \$60,000; paid in capital, \$36,000. W. S. Campbell, President; J. L. Parkes, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 7, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— MAY 26.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11 19 1/2 @ 11 19 1/2	May 26.	short.	25 35 @ 25 37 1/2
Antwerp.....	3 months.	12 11 1/2 @ 12 11 1/2	"	"	13 1 1/2
Hamburg.....	"	13 11 @ 13 11 1/2	"	"	"
Paris.....	"	25 50 @ 25 50	"	"	"
Paris.....	short.	Nominal.	"	"	"
Vienna.....	3 months.	12 75 @ 12 80	"	3 mos.	133 35
Frankfort....	"	5 25 @ 5 27 1/2	May 26.	"	6 23 1/2
St. Petersburg	"	120 % @ 120 %	"	"	119 %
Cadiz.....	"	30 % @ 30 %	May 26.	"	31 9 1/2
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52 1/2 @ 53	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	26 55 @ 26 50	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	May 26.	60 days	110 %
New York.....	"	"	"	"	"
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	90 days.	19 %
Havana.....	"	"	May 2.	"	24 % @ 25 1/2
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	"	"	"
Bahia.....	"	"	April 14.	"	46 %
Valparaiso....	"	"	May 12.	"	27 1/2 @ 28
Pernambuco....	"	"	"	"	"
Singapore.....	10 days.	4s 5d.	April 19.	6 mos.	4s 4 1/2 d.
Hong Kong....	"	4s 5d.	"	"	"
Ceylon.....	"	4 p. c. dis.	May 18.	"	1s 10 15-16
Bombay.....	"	1s 10 1/2 @ 1/2 d.	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	"	"	"	"
Sydney.....	30 days.	1/2 p. c. dis.	May 27.	30 days.	1/2 p. c. premium

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, May 27.

The painful news received from Paris during the week has had considerable effect upon the money market, and there are now reasons for believing that the period of extreme ease has not yet terminated. As every one interested in the matter knows, a large French loan has been threatening our market for a long time past, and it was expected that this operation would materially alter the rates of interest current on that side. As soon as the preliminaries of peace were signed and the newly elected Assembly commenced its deliberations at Bordeaux, it was anticipated that the negotiation of the loan would be immediate, and hence business in several other quarters was kept in suspense, owing to the uncertainty enveloping the market for money. The affair of Montmartre and the subsequent events, however, clearly indicated that the matter would be delayed; but at the same time the probability of a loan, sooner or later, as there was entire confidence in the early success of the Versailles forces, rendered the financial future equally uncertain. Up to the close of last week there was every reason to believe that the insurrection was about to collapse, and that Paris would within a few days be restored to France. This circumstance led to a hardening in the rates of discount, but the events of the current week have again delayed the introduction of the long expected loan, and to-day the prospect of its early negotiation is as uncertain as ever. The future of the money market can only be guessed at, and yet, by watching narrowly the course of events in Paris and in France, it may be anticipated with considerable accuracy. M. Thiers argues that unless union now prevails in the Assembly, and unless all lend a helping hand to restore the unprecedented losses which France has sustained, the position of the country is such as to create profound anxiety. If, however, the government is strong, and confident in its power to direct the nation in a right course, by economy and by an earnest desire to reconstruct what has been pulled down, France may soon surmount her great reverses. But will the restless spirits of France admit of such a policy? With the capture of Paris a new

act in the drama will commence, and that act will not be less important than those which have preceded it.

Such is the present condition of our money market, that were it not for the expectation of French requirements, the Bank rate would certainly have been reduced to 2 per cent this week. The stock of bullion is the largest ever known, being £24,547,709, against £20,406,898 last year, and only £17,381,231 in 1869. The reserve of notes and coin amounts to £15,606,724, against £12,601,793 in 1870, and £9,334,051 in 1869. The other securities, or discounts, have fallen to £17,102,789, being about £1,000,000 less than at this period last year. These figures clearly point to a continuance of ease, but, at the same time, there are indications that the period of plethora is drawing to a close. As stated above, a French loan, which would be for a large amount, would unquestionably affect our market, and should the present prove a strong government, and command the confidence of France and of Europe, it might be introduced at an earlier date than is now expected. There are also, it must be observed, many schemes and several new loans before the public. American railways and American mines continue to be introduced to the notice of the public, and of late, there have been the Argentine, Costa Rica and Spanish loans. On account of the former a large amount of gold, in sovereigns, has already been sent away, but as regards the Spanish loan, it is more than probable that the whole amount will be retained here. The present year shows many indications of being fruitful in new loans and new undertakings, and should good government be restored to France, a speedy change in the money market is by far the more probable. The following are the quotations, compared with those of last year:

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
Bank minimum....	3 @ ...	2 1/2 @ ...	4 months' bank bills	3 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Open-market rates:			6 months' bank bills	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
4 and 6 days' bills	2 1/2 @ 3	2 1/2 @ 3	4 and 6 trade bills	3 1/2 @ 4	3 @ 3 1/2
months bills....	3 @ ...	2 1/2 @ ...			

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are as under:

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks.....	2 1/2	1 1/2
Discount houses at call.....	2 1/2	1 1/2
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2 1/2	1 1/2
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2 1/2	1 1/2

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, second quality compared with the four previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	£3,391,656	£4,147,874	£3,457,081	£3,183,867	£2,458,717
Public deposits.....	£8,193,011	£6,195,503	£5,641,148	£9,519,007	£5,989,038
Other deposits.....	£17,209,383	£20,847,589	£17,593,323	£16,021,315	£12,477,781
Government securities.....	£12,899,714	£13,294,557	£14,070,798	£12,976,011	£12,468,741
Other securities.....	£18,833,405	£19,272,16	£17,966,960	£15,053,969	£17,162,789
Reserve of notes and coin.....	£12,488,113	£12,603,957	£9,334,051	£12,601,793	£15,676,734
Coin and bullion.....	£20,417,283	£21,290,652	£17,381,231	£20,406,898	£4,547,709
Bank rate.....	2 1/2 p. c.	4 p. c.	4 1/2 p. c.	5 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.
Consols.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Price of wheat.....	65s 3d.	73s 10d.	45s 3d.	46s 3d.	58s 10d.
Midd. Upland cotton.....	11 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	10 12-16d.	7 1/2 d.
No 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 5d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.

* Price May 18.

Bills in the early part of the week were in considerable demand, but the inquiry has since abated. In the bullion market there is no important feature. Bar gold continues to accumulate at the Bank, a considerable addition having been made since last Wednesday's return. Bar silver and Mexican dollars are firm. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley & Co.'s circular

	GOLD	S. d.	S. d.
Bar Gold.....per oz. standard.	77	8 1/2	@ 77 9
do fine.....do	77	11	@
do Refinable.....do	77	11	@
Spanish Doubloons.....per oz.	73	8	@ 71
South American Dollars.....do	73	8	@ 71
United States gold coin.....do	76	8	@

	SILVER.	S. d.	S. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....per oz. standard.	5	0 1/2	@
do do containing 6 grs. gold per oz. standard.	5	0 1/2	@ 5 0 1/2
Fine Cake Silver.....per oz. no price.	—	—	@
Mexican Dollars.....per oz.	4	10 1/2	@ 4 11 1/2

The following are the rates of interest at the leading Continental cities:

	—B'k rate—	—Op. m't—		—B'k rate—	—Op. m't—
	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.		1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.
At Paris.....	2 1/2 5	2 1/2 5	Brussels.....	2 1/2 4	2 1/2 5
Vienna.....	5 5	5 5	Madrid.....	5 5	5 5
Berlin.....	4 4	3 1/2 3 1/2	Hamburg.....	—	2 1/2 2 1/2
Frankfurt.....	3 1/2 3 1/2	2 1/2 3	St. Petersburg.....	6 8	4 1/2 7
Amst'd'm.....	3 1/2 3 1/2	3 1/2 3			
Turin.....	5 6	5 6			
* Nominal.					

In the Stock Exchange, business has been quiet, but, on the whole, prices have ruled firm. Consols have improved since the news of the vandalism in Paris was received, and the tone of the

railway share market has continued good. Certain classes of foreign securities are weaker, but American remain firm, and without especial movement as regards government stocks. Erie railway shares have been firm. Grand Trunk of Canada securities have receded about 1 per cent, but Great Western of Canada are firm in value. The following are the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed. day.	Thu. day.	Friday.	Sat. day.
Consols.	93½-93¾	93½-93¾	93-93½	93½-93¾	93½-93¾	93½-93¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1884.	89-90	89-90	89½-90	89-90	89-90	89-90
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾
U. S. 10-40's, 1884.	88½-89	88½-89	88½-89	88½-89	88½-89	88½-89
Atlantic & Gt. West.	42-42½	42-42½	42-42½	42-42½	42-42½	42-42½
consol. & Gt. West.	42-42½	42-42½	42-42½	42-42½	42-42½	42-42½
Grie Shares (\$100).	23½-24½	23½-24½	25-25½	24½-25	24½-25	23½-24½
Illinois shares (\$100).	109-110	109-110	109-110	109-110	109-110	109-110

Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt have announced a further issue of £400,000, reorganization stock of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, at the price of 80. This money is to be raised for the purpose of providing against every contingency that may arise, and in order to work the line effectively when it is taken over.

The prospectus of another mine, situated in Nevada and near to the Eberhardt and Aurora properties, has appeared this week. It is that of the Great Western Silver Mining Company, limited, and the capital is only £30,000.

The weather having become more favorable, and some refreshing rains having fallen during the week, there is less firmness in the trade for cereal produce, and prices have had a drooping tendency. No change of importance, has, however, taken place. The agricultural prospect, which was fast becoming unfavorable owing to the continuance of easterly winds, has now materially improved, and there is every hope that the yield of grass will be large.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of bread and feeding stuffs into and from the United Kingdom, during last week and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-70:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Wheat.	338,321 cwt.	455,838 cwt.
Barley.	69,555	381
Oats.	115,440	24,419
Peas.	10,175	431
Beans.	30,867	140
Indian corn.	121,046	13
Flour.	34,699	6,379

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 25).

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Wheat.	23,206,613 cwt.	2,743,663
Barley.	5,840,005	102,847
Oats.	5,701,731	1,327,054
Peas.	603,750	50,027
Beans.	1,323,946	16,882
Indian corn.	10,365,745	58,708
Flour.	3,316,521	1,322,864

For the corresponding periods in 1868-69 the figures were as under:

	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.	255,876 cwt.	20,434,949
Barley.	60,586	8,112,543
Oats.	75,403	4,451,899
Peas.	4,207	881,560
Beans.	26,092	2,028,371
Indian Corn.	195,973	9,952,147
Flour.	24,498	2,885,771

Trade has been quiet, but a healthy tone prevails, and no important feature has presented itself during the week. The following relates to the trade of Manchester;

This market has been in an unsatisfactory state throughout the week. The business going on in cotton has been animated and extensive, while the demand here for yarn and cloth has been weak. Producers have thus found themselves in an awkward position. The offers made to them for their production have not been numerous, and only at former low prices, and at the same time they have had to face an advancing market in Liverpool. The result has been that only a limited business has been done during the week, and the sales made have not been equal to the production of the district. Buyers on their part have been quite indisposed to give out orders. Advances from China and India are anything but encouraging to merchants to go on shipping except at low prices, as even at to-day's prices in this market returns from those markets show a loss, not to mention those which have already been incurred upon shipments made at a higher range of prices than the present. The production seems again to have exceeded the demand from abroad, where goods have begun to accumulate and are difficult to sell except at low prices.

After a few days' quietness in the Liverpool market, renewed activity set in again this week, and the sales are now reported to be 99,000 bales, or 20,000 bales exceeding the estimated sales. Bad weather affecting the growing crop is put down as the origin of this upward movement, but it is as yet much too early in the season to ascribe much importance to such reports. We should rather attribute the increased confidence in cotton to the fact that the end rather than the result of the last crop can now be seen, and that cotton is nearly 4d. per lb. cheaper than it was at this time last year. This, with the knowledge that the consumption in this country has considerably increased, gives holders confidence, and the pressure to sell which was so strong some time since has materially decreased. So far as producers are concerned, they are now in a decidedly worse position than they were only a short time ago, when cotton kept declining, while their production maintained its price very steadily. At present the reverse is the case. It is all that producers can do to maintain prices, while the tendency of cotton keeps going against them.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—American securities have been rather less firm, closing with a slight decline in prices, except for 5-20s of 1867; 10-40s are ½c. lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
U. S. 6s (old, 1865).	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
U. S. 10-40s.	89	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½

The daily closing quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Frankfurt.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market has in general continued to lose strength. Peas (Canadian)—The decline has been most noticeable, amounting to 3s. during the week. Flour and corn are also lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).	27 0	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red).	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
(Red Winter).	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 6
(California White).	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 3
Corn (W. m. d.).	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6
Barley (Canadian).	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4
Peas (Canadian).	43 6	43 6	42 6	42 6	41 6	40 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Prices have again declined throughout the list, the market closing quiet and weak.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).	102 6	102 6	102 6	100 0	100 0	100 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess).	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	59 0
Bacon.	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 0	37 0	37 0
Lard (American).	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0
Cheese (fine).	62 0	62 0	62 0	61 6	61 6	61 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Tallow has been firm and is slightly higher. The market is otherwise steady and improving in strength.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
(fine pale).	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6
Petroleum (std white).	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
(spirits).	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Tallow (American).	42 9	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—The market has been steady, Linseed Oil retaining the advance noted last week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Linseed (obl.)	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
Linseed (Calcutta).	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std)	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Sperm oil.	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Whale oil.	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Linseed oil.	32 10	32 10	32 10	32 10	32 10	32 10

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$7,671,435 this week, against \$8,174,154 last week, and \$7,460,904 the previous week. The exports are \$4,587,762 this week, against \$4,162,140 last week, and \$3,473,666 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 5,781 bales, against 11,718 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) June 2, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) June 3.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.	\$1,047,219	\$1,263,530	\$1,433,752	\$2,066,085
General merchandise.	3,212,121	4,169,700	5,596,586	5,605,350
Total for the week.	\$4,259,340	\$5,433,230	\$7,030,338	\$7,671,435
Previously reported.	101,743,795	134,905,774	123,379,382	159,271,432

Since Jan. 1. \$106,003,135 \$140,338,004 \$130,402,543 \$166,942,887

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending June 6:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.	\$2,546,370	\$3,587,763	\$4,343,752	\$4,587,762
Previously reported.	73,498,960	71,594,177	71,944,349	98,028,079

Since Jan. 1. \$78,044,960 \$75,181,940 \$76,288,101 \$102,615,841

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending June 3, 1871:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
May 29—Brig A. B. Patterson,				
Porto Cabello.				58,145
American gold.	\$10,000			129,576
June 3—St. Batavia, Liverpool.				
30—St. Ocean Queen,				87,235
Aspinwall.				48,810
American silver.	5,000			
June 3—St. City of London,				
30—St. Cimbrina, London.				
American gold.	380,000			60,000
June 3—St. China, Liverpool.				
Foreign gold.	9,800			35,000
June 3—St. Italy, Liverpool.				

American gold.....	100,000	Foreign gold.....	46,933
June 3—St. Rhein, South-		Foreign silver.....	33,599
ampton—		Gold bars.....	43,900
American gold.....	984,000	Silver bars.....	6,500
Total for the week.....			\$2,038,500
Previously reported.....			\$2,357,361

Total since Jan. 1, 1871.....			\$34,305,861
Same time in 1870.....	\$13,452,669	Same time in 1867.....	17,255,788
1869.....	13,116,354	1866.....	33,256,719
1868.....	37,159,712	1865.....	13,436,982

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

May 29—Bark Pallas, Belize—		June 1—St. Rising Star, As-	
Silver.....	\$547	pluwall—	
Gold.....	903	Silver.....	783
" 29—St. Columbia, Ha-		Gold.....	15,444
vana—		" 3—St. Missouri, Havana—	
Gold.....	240	Gold.....	753

Total for the week.....			\$18,672
Previously reported.....			3,025,208

Total since January 1, 1871.....			\$3,041,880
Same time in 1870.....	\$6,987,000	Same time in 1867.....	\$3,241,313
1869.....	8,807,886	1866.....	1,056,573

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National banks and balance in the Treasury:

Week ending	For	For U. S.	Total.	(Bal. in Treasury.)	Coin cer- tificates.
Jan. 7.	346,830,000	15,819,500	362,649,500	101,574,511	25,150,026
Jan. 21.	348,367,200	15,719,500	364,086,700	101,822,000	25,294,000
Jan. 28.	349,365,900	15,744,500	365,110,400	102,138,000	25,379,000
Feb. 4.	350,048,750	15,819,500	365,868,250	99,127,000	22,511,000
Feb. 11.	350,023,700	15,819,500	365,843,200	99,448,000	22,945,400
Feb. 18.	351,253,000	15,919,500	367,172,500		
Feb. 25.	352,575,000	15,899,500	368,474,500		
Mar. 4.	353,075,000	15,961,500	369,036,500	100,883,000	16,252,000
Mar. 11.	353,730,350	15,811,500	369,541,850		
Mar. 18.	354,030,000	15,911,500	369,941,500		
Mar. 25.	354,164,000	15,723,500	369,887,500	104,490,000	13,770,000
April 1.	354,625,350	15,783,500	370,358,850		
April 8.	355,152,450	15,833,500	370,985,950		
April 15.	355,662,500	15,927,500	371,590,000		
April 22.	355,369,450	15,716,500	371,085,950		
April 29.	355,751,000	15,716,500	371,467,500		
May 6.	356,191,000	15,866,500	372,057,500	103,450,000	8,289,000
May 13.	356,942,700	15,816,000	372,758,700	98,781,000	9,412,000
May 20.	357,122,700	15,716,500	372,839,200	95,985,674	6,377,611
May 27.	357,507,250	15,716,500	373,223,750		
June 3.	358,527,950	15,765,500	374,293,450		

2.—National bank currency issued (weekly and aggregate), in return for bills destroyed and mutilated bills returned (weekly and aggregate) with the amount in circulation at date:

Week ending	Current week.	Aggregate.	Mutilated bills re- turned.	Notes in circulation.
Jan. 7.	338,340	34,058,630	223,000	35,325,638
Jan. 21.	391,320	34,986,115	406,100	36,194,638
Jan. 28.	219,548	35,205,663	426,849	36,620,987
Feb. 4.	768,828	35,749,943	934,624	37,129,262
Feb. 11.	438,340	35,424,455	573,950	37,703,212
Feb. 18.	432,960	35,662,736	332,785	38,235,997
Feb. 25.	243,940	35,668,365	385,770	38,612,767
Mar. 4.	670,370	37,335,893	508,300	39,130,812
Mar. 11.	664,320	38,190,903	617,825	39,748,682
Mar. 18.	806,990	39,006,893	461,900	40,210,582
Mar. 25.				312,388,551
April 1.				313,312,531
April 8.				313,625,631
April 15.				313,773,541
April 22.				314,555,420
April 29.	334,380	42,225,953	334,360	315,091,726
May 6.				314,972,440
May 13.				315,370,645
May 20.				315,808,453
May 27.				316,316,892
June 3.				316,746,028

3.—Fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount destroyed, and legal tenders distributed:

Week ending	Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed.	Leg. Ten. Distrib'd.
Jan. 7.	682,590	234,897	407,690	642,424
Jan. 21.	553,000	704,366	719,100	1,672,574
Jan. 28.	601,400	388,285	699,200	3,299,230
Feb. 4.	608,000	582,544	736,400	2,892,723
Feb. 11.	604,500	390,146	644,800	3,759,053
Feb. 18.	961,000	673,227	649,100	747,738
Feb. 25.	177,800	176,472	307,200	595,671
Mar. 4.	583,600	856,452	715,600	5,132,910
Mar. 11.	604,500	827,475	638,941	2,229,268
Mar. 18.	611,500	296,397	540,700	2,945,000
Mar. 25.	639,000	391,941	709,762	1,540,590
April 1.	631,500	477,644		5,336,679
April 8.	628,000	542,153	770,000	3,442,616
April 15.	672,500	445,442		869,342
April 22.	742,000	732,000		358,493
April 29.	722,000	685,996	994,400	375,211
May 6.	559,500	461,520		1,090,841
May 13.	564,000	394,809		319,541
May 20.	620,500	873,746		2,016,600
May 27.	588,000	502,273		2,384,670
June 3.	459,000	602,206		

North Missouri Railroad.—The St. Louis Times of June 6, states that the Missouri Railroad is about to pass into the hands of new owners, with M. K. Jesup, of New York, at the head. The plan is to bid the road off at the sale which is to take place in August under the second mortgage, and thus wipe out the third mortgage, the eight millions of stock and the floating debt, which amounts to two or three millions of dollars more. If the scheme works, the Illinois, Missouri and Kansas Association will, says the Times, purchase a road with \$20,000,000 of capital and paying a dividend upon that sum, for seven or eight millions, or a little more than a third of its real value.

Atlantic & Pacific Railway.—This great line, of whose progress southwest from St. Louis our readers have been informed from time to time, is now finished and in operation to Seneca, on the Indian Territory line, 330½ miles from St. Louis. Having acquired the sole right of way through the Indian Territory from east to west—as has the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road from north to south—the Company are pushing construction beyond the present terminus, so as to comply with the terms of the Land Grant Act under which they are building. This requires the completion of 50 miles additional each year, by the 28th of July thereof. From Pierce City, Mo., last year's terminus, the 50-mile point carries the road into the Indian Territory, three miles west of the Grand (Neosho) River.

The road is running two through trains each way daily, which connect with a double line of stages, both with Baxter Springs and Chetopa, and with Fort Smith (110 miles) and Sherman, Texas, 270 miles. The fare from St. Louis to Fort Smith is \$30; to Sherman, \$56 50.

On the Missouri section of the road and its lands, the Company have issued two mortgages, amounting to \$10,250,000. The prices at which the lands are selling—an average of \$6 77 per acre—will nearly, if not fully, cover the capital and interest of the above sum, represented by 20-year 6 per cent bonds of the company.

Of the total of \$104,371 53 gross earnings for March, \$53,282 27 were consumed in running expenses, leaving as net earnings, \$51,089 26. In addition to the above there were:

Land sales, to September 1, 1870.....	\$173,360 62
Land sales, September 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871.....	201,200 16
Estimated sales for 1871 (average \$45.00 per month).....	49,000 00

—Chicago Railway Review.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.—The earnings of this road for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1870, were \$560,474 05, and the operating expenses and taxes, both Federal and State, were \$289,542 70, leaving a balance of \$270,931 35. From this should be deducted interest on notes and coupons paid, amounting to \$129,109 77—leaving the net balance \$141,821 58, which is nearly 5½ per cent on the capital stock of the company, amounting to \$2,571,299 99. This balance has been expended in completing the grading on the Augusta Division of the road, the bridge across the Savannah river, enlarging and building depots, in the construction of freight cars and passenger coaches, and in paying for new locomotives. The President in his report says:

The consolidation of the two companies, making the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, was effected on the 8th of July, 1869. The Savannah river bridge was finished and used on the 1st of August, 1870. The earnings for this year being, as stated, \$560,474 05, and those of 1869, \$403,785 49, shows an increase of \$156,688 56 for the past over the previous year.

This large increase of income, nearly forty per centum, has more than realized the expectations of the most sanguine. With the Macon and Augusta Railroad finished, and the double daily connections with Savannah and Atlanta, you can reasonably calculate on an income of \$600,000 during the present year.

The entire bond debt of the company on the 1st of January, 1871, was \$1,229,500, of which \$786,000 were Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta bonds, and \$371,500 Columbia and Augusta bonds, and \$71,000 Charlotte and South Carolina bonds. On the 1st of March, 1871, after the issue of \$30,000 of bonds in payment of depot lot and buildings in Augusta, this debt amounted to \$1,252,000; of which \$50,500 were Charlotte and South Carolina, \$205,500 of Columbia and Augusta, and \$996,000 of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta bonds—showing that within two months \$186,500 of the old bonds were funded or redeemed. The bonds of the two former companies have been very generally exchanged for the consolidated bonds. Under this mortgage the issue is limited to \$2,000,000, leaving still for exchange and for the purpose of funding the floating debt \$1,004,000. The entire floating debt on the 1st of January was \$741,301 62, while on the 1st of March it was \$721,118 62, to which add fractional bonds, \$3,684 56 outstanding same date, makes \$724,803 18. This amount deducted from the first mortgage bonds unsold, leaves \$279,197 82, to be exchanged for \$256,000 old bonds still outstanding, giving an excess over all liabilities of \$23,197 82.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.—The Comptroller of the State of Tennessee (Hon. E. R. Pennebaker) states that the Memphis and Ohio Railroad has retired its entire indebtedness to, and including July 1, 1871, amounting to \$2,468,380, which, with the amount retired by the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, amounting to \$2,709,997 20, makes a total sum of \$5,188,377 20 since his last report to the Legislature.

Morris Canal and Banking Company.—REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1871.—

Receipts from tolls.....	\$265,585 77
" rents.....	16,690 68
" water rents.....	2,475 00
" other sources.....	6,797 31
	\$291,549 76

And the disbursements were:

Repairs of canal and works.....	\$125,657 85
Operating canal.....	57,278 82
Salaries, law and other expenses.....	21,055 34
Transportation expenses.....	4,481 40
	208,473 41

Balance—profits of the business.....	\$183,076 35
Balance at credit February 27, 1870.....	63,226 36

Total.....\$246,302 71

Thus accounted for:

Dividends on preferred stock.....	\$58,750 00
Interest on mortgage bonds.....	47,100 00
" boat loan.....	16,717 41
" dividend scrip.....	7,329 99

Depreciation of boat stock.....	7,255 10
Bad debts.....	839 45
State of New Jersey.....	25,000 00
T. S. tax on surplus profits of 1869.....	1,263 10
Balance, February 28, 1871.....	82,003 69
Total, as above.....	\$246,302 71

Compared with the previous year, the gross income shows a decrease of \$39,696 04; with a decrease in expenses of \$37,923 68—making the decrease in net income, \$1,772 36.

At a meeting of Directors on the 20th ultimo, which was called to "consider the acceptance of the supplement to our charter, recently passed, authorizing the company to lease, &c.; and to take action in regard to leasing the canal; and any other business which may be brought before the board," an offer was received from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to lease to that company for nine hundred and ninety-nine years our entire works and franchises, which was accepted, subject to ratification by a majority in interest of the stock of the company as required in the supplement named.

GENERAL STATEMENT, FEB. 28, 1871.

Cost of 'Canal' and appurtenances.....	\$3,391,213 82
Assets—	
Cash.....	\$7,686 71
Bills receivable, individual accounts, &c.....	76,836 83
Materials.....	26,046 79
	110,570 33
	\$3,501,784 15
Capital stock—	
Consolidated.....	\$1,025,000 00
Preferred.....	1,175,000 00
	\$2,200,000 00
Mortgage bonds.....	755,000 00
Boat loan bonds.....	236,965 00
Seven per cent scrip.....	103,164 50
Liabilities—	
Bills payable.....	\$70,000 00
Individual accounts.....	18,044 23
Dividends, &c.....	6,606 73
	94,650 96
Profit and loss—Surplus.....	82,003 69
	\$3,501,784 15

Pacific Mail Steamship Company Statement, May 1, 1871.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and call loans.....	\$375,260
Time loans.....	242,099
Cash in hands of agents and pursers.....	55,100
\$85,000 United States Five-Twenty bonds cost.....	981,067
\$775,000 United States Ten-Forty bonds cost.....	858,025
27,149 shares P. M. S. S. Co. stock (being also a liability for the same amount).....	2,714,900
1,668 shares California Dry Dock Co., San Francisco.....	100,335
42,445 tons coal.....	619,622
Outfits and supplies.....	282,820
Real Estate—	
San Francisco, including wharf and franchise.....	\$931,819
Warehouses, San Francisco.....	133,230
Benicia.....	25,649
Oregon.....	3,367
San Diego.....	1,215
Hong Kong, with wharf, storehouses, &c.....	170,941
Yokohama, with storehouses and coal sheds.....	62,317
Hioega.....	991
Taboga water works, &c.....	40,000
Islands (Bay of Panama).....	25,000
Aspinwall, iron wharf, house, warehouse, &c.....	359,677
Canal street wharf.....	25,000
Steamers—	
Colorado.....	750,000
Sacramento.....	600,000
Constitution.....	600,000
Henry Chauncey.....	600,000
Arizona.....	600,000
Rising Star.....	600,000
Montana.....	600,000
New York.....	500,000
Costa Rica.....	400,000
Ocean Queen.....	380,000
Golden Age.....	300,000
St. Louis.....	75,000
Ariel.....	75,000
America.....	1,017,942
Great Republic.....	1,058,234
Japan.....	1,049,434
China.....	1,006,282
Alaska.....	964,138
Oregonian.....	600,000
Ancou.....	167,502
Lighters.....	11,843,534
Unsettled accounts with connecting companies, &c.....	103,122
Balance to debit of profit and loss.....	47,674
	78,934
Total.....	\$30,060,709
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$30,000,000
Freight on coals in transit.....	50,939
Unsettled accounts with connecting companies.....	9,709
Total.....	\$30,060,709

JOHN ROUNDEY, Accountant.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
May 18, 1871.

The Auditing Committee having made examination of the Company's books, accounts, assets and securities, find them all in order, and correct, in accordance with the above statement.

(Signed)

JAS. M. BROWN,
WM. DENNISTOWN,
FRANCIS SKIDDEY,
ALLAN McLANE, ex-off. } Committee.

New Investments in Europe.—The London *Investor's Monthly Manual*, alluding to the new loans introduced on the European money markets in May, says: The new capital commitments of May have been £23,344,081, of which £3,550,300 were subscribed entirely in Great Britain, and £19,793,781 partly here and partly on the Continent. The actual money payments of the month upon these and previous subscriptions have been £8,437,397, of which £3,710,524 were provided by Great Britain alone and £4,726,873 partly on the Continent. During the first five months of 1871 the subscriptions effected solely in Great Britain

have been £26,622,900 (against £16,929,300 in the same months of 1870), and those in which foreign countries participated have been £40,443,781 (against £22,020,360 in 1870). The money payments during these five months have been £13,669,871 by Great Britain alone (against £14,288,965 in the same months of 1870), and £26,653,373 (against £22,157,965) provided partly on the Continent. These comparative figures show a large increase in the subscriptions during the current year, while the money payments are as yet more evenly balanced.

—Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. of London, brought out on Monday the Land Grant Loan of the Union Pacific Company—\$3,000,000, or about £600,000, of the original loan, still in the ownership of the company—at the rate of 70 per cent sterling. The whole amount was subscribed, and the scrip (or privilege) sold subsequently at 1 per cent premium, or 71 per cent sterling for the Bonds. As heretofore intimated, Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmid and Messrs. Raphael & Son, of London, have taken an interest in this negotiation.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

11 WALL ST., NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGES.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.

Interest payable August and February, in New York, London or Frankfurt-on-the-Main, free of U. S. Taxes.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 11 WALL STREET.

HARVEY FISK.

FISK & HATCH,

A. S. HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, }
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, June 5, 1871. }

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centers and river cities of the Western States. 227 miles are in operation, and the rails (steel and iron) for 100 miles additional is now being laid. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, besides an immense mineral and general local traffic.

THE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO. are amply secured, and very desirable for safe and profitable investment. We believe them to be of equal value and security, with the Central Pacific Bonds, negotiated by us, and must take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-Twenty Bonds, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five Per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92, and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and as agents of the U. S. Government, will attend to the funding of Five-Twenties into the new United States Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 WALL ST., N. Y.

Our business is the same as an incorporated bank.

Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the clearing house as if drawn upon any city bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

We draw Bills of Exchange in sums from £1 upward on.

The Imperial Bank, and Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been variable and unsettled, with an important break in two of the leading speculative favorites—Lake Shore and Rock Island—forming the principal feature of the week. Both these stocks advanced during the early part of the week, Rock Island selling up to 125½ and Lake Shore to 116½, but broke down on Thursday, the former to 120½ and the latter to 113½ and to-day down to 112½. The advance in each stock has been made on the report of stock distributions to be made in one shape or other; in Lake Shore the proposition is to issue \$15,000,000 new stock to shareholders, upon which only a certain per cent of cash will be called; the proposition to increase the capital is to be submitted to the stockholders at Cleveland July 27; a dividend of 4 per cent, payable August 1, has also been declared.

In Rock Island the rumored plan consists in extinguishing the debt of \$9,000,000 with the present assets, viz.: Cash, \$2,800,000; 625,000 acres of land, valued at \$5,500,000, and sundry other assets, \$1,000,000. A stock dividend of 100 per cent is then to be declared, making the whole capital \$32,000,000. Other stocks have been variable, with prices generally maintained. Coal stocks continue to rise on the reports of consolidating the Maryland companies. Western Union Telegraph closes at 58½ against 56½ last Saturday.

At the semi-annual session of the Board of Directors of the Company a report was submitted by the President, of which the following is a synopsis:

The net profits from July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870, were \$2,227,045. The net profits for the year ending June 1, 1871, were \$2,547,854. For the six months ending June 1, 1871, the net profits were \$1,216,459. The resources of the treasury have been applied to the purchase of the capital stock, which has been reduced from \$41,000,000 to \$35,000,000. The bonded debt is about \$4,000,000. In 1866 the company had 97,000 miles of wire; in 1870 120,000 miles; in 1867 3,061 offices; in 1870 4,200 offices; in 1867 the company transmitted 4,009,000 of messages; in 1870 8,000,000, exclusive of press messages; the gross receipts in 1867 were \$6,649,000; in 1870 \$7,321,000; net profits in 1867 \$2,477,300; in 1870 \$2,552,750; construction of new lines cost in 1867 \$415,000; in 1868 \$355,000; in 1870 \$673,000; in 1870 \$400,000. The average of tolls on messages in 1867 was \$1 64, and the average expense for each message was \$1 03. In 1870 the average of tolls on messages was 93 cents, and the average expense of each message 64 cents.

In consequence of the break in leading stocks as above noticed, the confidence in a strong market has been shaken to some extent, and the "bear" interest increased; though it is reported that the decline was purposely effected by the cliques, with the object of getting more stock into their own hands.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday, June 3.	Monday, June 5.	Tuesday, June 6.	Wednesday, June 7.	Thursday, June 8.	Friday, June 9.
N.Y. Cent. & H.R.	97½	97½	97½	98½	98½	98½
do scrip	93	93	93	93	93	93
Harlem	133	133	133	133	133	133
Erie	29 2½	28½	29½	29 2½	30 3½	31 3½
Reading	115½	117	115½	116½	117	116½
Lake Shore	114½	115½	114½	115½	114½	113½
Wabash	60½	62½	60½	62½	63	62½
Pittsburgh	118½	120½	116½	118½	118	119
Northwestern	81½	86	84½	86	85½	85½
do pref	97½	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Rock Island	123½	123½	124½	124½	123½	121
Fort Wayne	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
St. Paul	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
do pref	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Ohio, Missis.	46½	47½	45½	46½	47½	47½
Central of N.J.	110	112	110½	111½	111½	111½
Chic. & Alton	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
do do pref	122½	122½	121½	121½	121½	121½
Panama	50	50	51	51	51	51
Clev., C. & I.	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Col. Chic. & I.	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Del. Lack. & W.	100½	100½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Hann. St. Joe.	98½	99½	93½	97	96	96
do pref	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Illinois Central	134	139	139½	139	138	136
Mich. Central	125	125½	125½	125	125	125
Morris & Essex	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
B. Hart. & Erie	23	23	23	23	23	23
Union Pacific	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
West. Un. Tel.	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Mariposa pref.	8	8	8	8	8	8
Quicksilver	13	13	13	13	13	13
Pacific Mail	43	44½	43½	43½	44½	43½
Adams Expre	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Am. Merch. Un	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
United States	53	54½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Wells, Fargo.	45½	47½	45½	45½	47½	49

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Southern State Securities have been comparatively dull, without important fluctuations in prices. Tennessee has advanced about 1 per cent from the reaction of last week. The Comptroller reports that the Memphis and Ohio Railroad has retired its entire indebtedness to, and including July 1, 1871, amounting to \$2,468,380, which, with the amount retired by the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, amounting to \$2,709,997, makes a total sum of \$5,188,377, since his last report to the Legislature.

South Carolinas have been in better request on the advertisement that the interest of the State due July 1 will be paid in gold as usual, and that the bonds maturing at that time amounting to some \$200,000 will also be paid.

Railroad Bonds are in good demand from investors, as the rates for money on call encourage investments in those standard bonds which are entirely safe, pay a good interest, and are readily saleable at any time; in consequence of the increased demand prices are generally higher. The North Missouri Railroad, which is advertised for sale on the 26th of August next, under the Second Mortgage Bonds, will probably pass into new hands, either at the sale or by negotiations made previously thereto.

The closing quotations for Pacific Railroad Securities were as follows: Central Pacific Bonds, 102½@102½; Union Pacific Firsts, 91½@92; Land Grants, 85½@85½; Incomes, 85½@84.

The following are the highest and lowest prices of the most active State Bonds at the Board on each day of the week:

	Saturday, June 3.	Monday, June 5.	Tuesday, June 6.	Wednesday, June 7.	Thursday, June 8.	Friday, June 9.
6s Tenn. old...	71	71½	70½	71½	71½	71½
6s N. Car. old...	47	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
6s N. Car. new...	26	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
6s Virg. old...	68	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
6s Pa. 1st & J...	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
6s Missouri...	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Un. Pac. 1st...	92½	91	92½	92½	92½	92
U. P. 1st G. &...	89½	84	86½	87½	86½	86½
U. P. Income...	83½	83½	84	85	84½	84
Cent. Pac. Gold	108	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

The Gold Market.—The clique to which we made reference last week, as having been formed to carry up the price, has since operated with some effect and succeeded in putting gold up to 112½ on Thursday, and in making cash gold so scarce that borrowers paid on Tuesday as high as ½ per cent for the use of gold for one day, and on Wednesday up to ¼ per cent. The result of making cash gold so scarce was immediately seen in the checking of exports, as shippers preferred to hold their coin and lend it at the enormous rates obtainable. With the increased supply from this cause, and the receipt of \$1,000,000 from the Treasury sale on Thursday rates for borrowing have since declined, and were to-day only 1 per cent to "flat" while 2, 1, 3 and 4 per cent were paid for carrying. From this sharp turn, however, it would appear that the "clique" had either abandoned their schemes, or relaxed the market temporarily to suit their own purposes. Exports so far this week amount to \$900,000. Bankers who had double eagles could not lend their gold with the prospect of getting small coin in payment, and therefore had no object in keeping it. At the Treasury sale on Thursday bids amounted to \$6,623,500, but only \$1,000,000 was sold. Custom receipts for the week amount to \$2,636,000.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day of the week past:

	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.	Clos- ing.	Total Clearings.	Gold. Balances.	Currency. Balances.
Saturday, June 3.	112½	111½	112½	112½	\$48,225,000	\$2,395,818	\$2,305,970
Monday, " 5	112½	111½	112½	112½	30,088,000	928,044	1,042,447
Tuesday, " 6	112½	112½	112½	112½	117,113,000	3,959,511	4,524,027
Wednesday, " 7	112½	112½	112½	112½	92,566,000	3,840,391	4,471,112
Thursday, " 8	112½	112½	112½	112½	77,608,000	2,450,474	2,757,914
Friday, " 9	112½	112½	112½	112½	57,716,000	2,471,549	2,732,741
Current week	112½	111½	112½	112½	419,211,000	2,471,549	2,752,741
Previous week	111½	111½	112½	112½	165,175,000	1,436,810	1,636,150
Jan 1, 1871, to date	110½	110½	112½	112½			

The following are the quotations in gold for foreign and American coin:

American gold (old coinage)	4 p. c. premium.	American silver (old coinage)	1@2 p. c. premium.
Sovereigns	\$4 83 @ \$4 92	Dimes and half dimes	96 @ 97
Napoleons	3 87 @ 3 90	Five francs	95 @ 96
German X thalers	7 80 @ 7 85	Prussian thalers	1 19 @ 1 20½
Prussian X thalers	8 05 @ 8 15	English silver	4 80 @ 4 85
German Kronen	6 50 @ 6 60	Prussian thalers	71 @ 72
X guilders	3 90 @ 4 00	Specie thalers	1 04 @ 1 06
Spanish doubloons	16 10 @ 16 40	Mexican dollars	20 3 p. c. premium.
Patriot doubloons	15 50 @ 15 70	Spanish dollars	20 3 p. c. premium.
American silver (new)	97½ @ 98	South American dollars	par.

Foreign Exchange.—The exchange market has been quite unsettled by the speculation in gold, and business for the time being has been materially impeded. The high rates paid for the use of gold have prevented its shipment, or the purchase of bills, and under these influences prime 60 day sterling declined to 110½, and short sight to 110½, with a concession from these rates by some drawers. To-day the market was a shade firmer, with a prospect of return to previous rates unless a new movement in gold should be developed. In the cotton market prices have ranged higher and been unfavorable to purchases for export; the shipments for the week from all ports, representing, of course, engagements previously entered into, have been 42,323 bales against 22,962 bales in the same week of 1870.

Quotations are as follows:

	60 Days.	3 Days.
London prime bankers	110½ @ 110	110½ @ 109½
Paris (bankers)	109½ @ 110	109½ @ 109½
Antwerp	5.17½ @ 5.17	5.12½ @ 5.12
Swiss	5.14½ @ 5.14	5.10 @ 5.10
Amsterdam	41 @ 41	41½ @ 41½
Hamburg	96½ @ 96½	96½ @ 96½
Frankfort	41 @ 41	41½ @ 41½
Bremen	79½ @ 79½	80 @ 80
Prussian thalers	71½ @ 71½	72½ @ 72½

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.			
		Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, June 3.	\$322,000	\$605,135 00	\$663,810 79	\$1,139,433 87	\$537,261 85
Monday, " 5.	529,000	335,939 75	207,935 75	156,328 95	358,076 79
Tuesday, " 6.	414,000	416,219 51	383,774 24	196,613 64	308,680 06
Wednesday, " 7.	465,000	499,356 14	779,063 32	43,730 24	833,521 82
Thursday, " 8.	476,000	498,504 54	204,177 35	110,023 50	1,599,218 76
Friday, " 9.	429,000	454,863 68	1,459,398 28	1,130,175 00	1,396,664 12
Total	\$2,636,000	\$3,010,017 62	\$3,697,527 73	\$2,778,360 20	\$4,038,398 40
Balance, June 2.		56,266,015 47	4,783,728 38		
Payment during week.		\$59,276,093 09	\$4,431,256 21		
Balance June 9.		\$56,445,722 89	\$4,377,857 33		

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on June 3, 1871:

	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Average Amount of Circulation.	Net Assets.	Legal Tender.
NEW YORK.					
Manhattan	\$3,000,000	\$1,231,000	\$2,014,500	\$341,000	\$1,204,500
Mechanics	2,000,000	7,001,500	1,161,400	882,500	5,609,400
Union	2,000,000	5,935,600	248,000	524,750	4,244,100
Phoenix	1,000,000	4,423,600	310,200	466,600	2,697,300
City	1,000,000	6,615,332	660,711	6,014,311	1,157,000
Traders	1,000,000	5,426,067	770,360	2,262,360	1,788,028
Chemical	300,000	6,240,992	308,849	4,466,791	1,138,815
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3,122,900	26,257	444,412	2,510,588
Gallatin, National	1,500,000	3,481,346	145,633	651,473	1,430,995
Butchers	800,000	2,433,100	52,600	254,900	1,319,800

Mechanics and Traders'.	600,000	2,008,900	10,900	195,700	1,442,000	432,700
Greenwich.	200,000	909,015	25,891	866,669	144,699	
Leather Market.	500,000	1,894,882	25,891	1,773,542	899,228	
Saventh Ward.	500,000	1,894,882	25,891	1,773,542	899,228	
State of New York.	2,000,000	4,388,760	389,229	3,845,594	1,348,406	
American Exchange.	5,000,000	9,632,240	413,440	9,550,600	1,884,800	
Commerce.	1,000,000	2,000,000	403,442	3,988,245	9,122,072	
Broadway.	1,000,000	6,010,400	109,340	5,901,060	1,329,040	
Ocean.	1,000,000	2,152,911	43,101	794,000	1,516,361	
Mercantile.	1,000,000	3,935,300	41,200	478,700	3,524,800	
Pacific.	425,000	2,026,300	11,200	1,690	1,672,000	
Republic.	2,000,000	4,741,818	942,832	836,400	4,008,013	
Chatham.	450,000	2,072,000	128,000	129,900	2,181,500	
People's.	412,500	1,511,093	8,912	5,732	1,394,134	
North American.	1,000,000	2,951,743	102,044	1,000	2,676,288	
Hanover.	1,000,000	2,534,416	175,783	291,887	1,576,790	
Irving.	500,000	1,968,000	12,400	187,633	1,742,000	
Metropolitan.	4,000,000	10,120,165	422,310	1,593,284	8,662,800	
Citizens.	400,000	1,662,396	25,138	130,769	1,823,775	
Nassau.	1,000,000	2,468,200	29,811	3,924	2,494,925	
Market.	1,000,000	8,111,500	75,700	485,100	2,036,100	
St. Nicholas.	1,000,000	2,800,000	41,800	740,000	1,361,200	
Shoe and Leather.	1,000,000	3,871,100	51,500	795,700	3,180,000	
Corn Exchange.	1,000,000	2,416,400	87,700	5,719	1,830,900	
Continental.	2,000,000	4,330,000	163,068	566,147	2,625,006	
Commonwealth.	150,000	2,300,000	32,300	240,100	1,719,700	
Oriental.	400,000	1,500,000	3,120	4,330	1,241,530	
Marine.	400,000	1,729,710	83,580	360,000	1,274,100	
Atlantic.	300,000	1,049,960	10,501	97,872	748,554	
Importers and Traders.	1,500,000	121,34,900	98,700	50,400	12,887,800	
Park.	2,000,000	1,895,000	749,320	858,613	22,893,600	
Mechanics' Banking Ass.	500,000	1,231,900	36,000	315,500	1,050,000	
Grocers.	800,000	798,760	4,325	1,915	82,551	
North River.	400,000	1,338,235	26,519	10,833	1,061,000	
East River.	500,000	1,049,960	8,940	461,573	257,500	
Manufacturers & Mer.	500,000	1,231,900	2,124	677	1,168,200	
Fourth National.	5,000,000	20,218,300	680,900	2,861,400	18,137,500	
Central National.	3,000,000	11,450,000	51,000	1,850,000	11,550,000	
Second National.	250,000	1,231,900	2,124	677	1,168,200	
Ninth National.	1,000,000	6,400,000	118,000	757,000	5,643,000	
First National.	500,000	4,745,000	20,620	8,550	5,108,600	
Third National.	1,000,000	5,914,900	141,400	79,400	5,929,000	
New York N. Exchange	1,000,000	2,416,400	87,700	5,719	1,830,900	
Tenth National.	1,000,000	4,741,600	98,100	892,800	5,598,100	
Bowery National.	250,000	1,231,900	2,124	677	1,168,200	
New York County.	2,000,000	1,231,900	2,124	677	1,168,200	
German American.	1,000,000	8,097,000	175,800	10,000	1,082,800	
Bull's Head.	200,000	1,599,892	5,850	6,319	1,695,900	
Street.	200,000	477,867	2,907	545,289	88,321	
Eleventh Ward.	200,000	33,100	2,655	521,161	74,139	
Eighth National.	200,000	1,231,900	2,124	677	1,168,200	
American National.	500,000	927,305	44,109	441,520	883,763	
Germania.	200,000	887,315	7,161	960,940	240,000	
Manufacturers & Builders	100,000	1,171,435	1,172	1,172	1,172	

Total. 70,283,906 201,802,148 13,789,880 30,968,723 241,883,519 70,900,833
 The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:
 Loans. Inc. \$390,510 Net Deposits. Inc. \$2,892,759
 Specie. Dec. 1,500,234 Legal Tenders. Inc. 2,670,415
 Circulation. Dec. 102,341

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Tenders.	Aggregate Clearing.
April 22.	385,207,706	13,970,474	3,488,040	217,170,796	56,796,788	9,066,619
April 29.	387,543,338	15,597,189	31,161,929	222,319,215	60,146,291	899,774,600
May 6.	389,234,294	15,597,189	31,161,929	222,319,215	60,146,291	899,774,600
May 13.	389,234,294	15,597,189	31,161,929	222,319,215	60,146,291	899,774,600
May 20.	391,436,331	15,597,189	31,161,929	222,319,215	60,146,291	899,774,600
May 27.	391,436,331	15,597,189	31,161,929	222,319,215	60,146,291	899,774,600
June 3.	391,436,331	15,597,189	31,161,929	222,319,215	60,146,291	899,774,600

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, June 5, 1871:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total net
Philadelphia.	\$1,500,000	\$5,352,000	\$40,000	\$1,189,000	\$6,954,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
North American.	1,000,000	4,817,444	5,833	1,097,992	5,913,362	799,750	799,750
Farmers and Merch.	2,000,000	5,817,700	81,400	1,860,490	5,934,560	914,200	914,200
Commercial.	800,000	2,400,000	2,000	1,882,000	2,400,000	468,200	468,200
Mechanics'.	800,000	2,400,000	1,400	423,000	2,400,000	468,200	468,200
Bank N. Liberties.	500,000	2,550,000	2,000	731,000	2,400,000	468,200	468,200
Southwark N. Exchange	250,000	1,435,571	21,589	555,300	1,614,000	211,150	211,150
Kensington.	250,000	1,435,571	21,589	555,300	1,614,000	211,150	211,150
Penn.	500,000	1,338,818	7,000	185,035	982,754	170,670	170,670
We. ern.	400,000	1,440,771	1,349	308,742	1,496,691	451,168	451,168
Manufacturers.	1,000,000	1,968,000	1,968	639,512	2,152,500	215,500	215,500
Bank of Commerce.	250,000	898,772	4,625	242,681	639,512	215,500	215,500
Girard.	1,000,000	4,094,000	24,000	2,001,000	4,074,000	594,000	594,000
Traders'.	200,000	1,435,065	4,607	375,756	1,000,125	172,532	172,532
Consolidation.	800,000	2,400,000	1,400	423,000	2,400,000	468,200	468,200
City.	400,000	1,221,997	230	567,049	885,534	335,710	335,710
Commonwealth.	300,000	950,999	900	201,159	832,948	212,120	212,120
Corn Exchange.	500,000	1,744,000	1,300	518,000	1,583,000	450,000	450,000
Union.	300,000	1,231,900	2,124	677	1,168,200	79,000	79,000
First.	1,000,000	3,465,000	9,000	1,081,000	3,465,000	79,000	79,000
Third.	200,000	989,716	900	392,000	961,500	367,747	367,747
Fourth.	200,000	989,716	900	392,000	961,500	367,747	367,747
Sixth.	120,000	542,000	1,050	165,700	457,000	135,000	135,000
Seventh.	250,000	986,000	2,000	174,000	810,000	240,700	240,700
Eighth.	275,000	956,000	900	214,000	761,000	240,700	240,700
Central.	750,000	2,981,000	900	525,000	2,234,000	577,000	577,000
Bank of Republic.	1,000,000	2,250,000	900	1,545,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Security.	240,000	467,000	900	115,000	222,000	180,000	180,000

Total. \$16,431,000 \$56,099,288 \$166,413 \$16,199,094 \$47,818,641 \$11,189,525
 The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:
 Loans. Increase. \$1,000 Legal Tenders. Increase. \$658,460
 Specie. Increase. \$1,500,234 Deposits. Increase. \$1,569,519
 Circulation. Decrease. 19,218 Legal Tenders. Increase. \$1,515

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
April 4.	54,391,498	2,406,38	13,632,359	41,671,067	11,068,345
April 11.	54,391,498	2,406,38	13,632,359	41,671,067	11,068,345
April 18.	54,391,498	2,406,38	13,632,359	41,671,067	11,068,345
April 25.	54,391,498	2,406,38	13,632,359	41,671,067	11,068,345
May 2.	55,001,625	213,993	14,950,456	44,269,775	11,119,780
May 9.	51,961,474	185,631	15,540,694	45,834,850	11,174,570
May 16.	56,099,288	166,413	16,199,094	47,843,641	11,189,525

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday June 5, 1871:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic.	\$270,000	\$1,523,127	\$1,692	\$128,329	\$481,567	\$481,567
Atlas.	1,500,000	2,271,418	2,271	122,418	855,927	726,696
Blackstone.	1,000,000	3,627,383	7,304	336,500	1,905,419	739,610
Boston.	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,414	2,285	1,008,139	575,290
Borlston.	1,000,000	1,400,000	155	221,942	721,798	441,696
Broadway.	200,000	310,445	2,639	63,912	310,445	310,445
Columbian.	1,000,000	2,430,411	46,000	324,000	801,979	768,713
Continental.	1,000,000	1,916,545	900	158,592	830,192	560,650
Eliot.	1,000,000	2,667,632	2,979	234,780	1,069,810	785,745
Everett.	200,000	413,496	3,291	65,71	490,757	490,757
Faneuil Hall.	1,000,000	2,246,552	60,716	17,200	1,134,620	573,497
Freeman's.	1,000,000	1,324,721	2,122	134,833	591,177	360,580
Globe.	1,000,000	2,254,636	60,000	260,883	1,085,172	836,630
Hamilton.	750,000	1,404,701	3,157	151,457	242,307	242,307
Howard.	1,000,000	1,948,932	7,632	174,385	657,177	439,000
Market.	800,000	1,511,075	4,071	109,632	508,201	334,229
Massachusetts.	800,000	1,511,075	4,071	109,632	508,201	334,229
Maverick.	400,000	921,726	9,928	55,698	379,110	435,967
Merchants.	8,000,000	8,398,273	149,968	1,208,425	5,676,947	1,607,795
Mount Vernon.	200,000	671,914	900	101,071	449,908	174,397
New England.	1,000,000	2,254,636	60,000	260,883	1,085,172	836,630
North.	1,000,000	2,215,014	50,143	129,400	686,870	686,870
Old Boston.	900,000	1,772,478	156,761	583,694	1,230,514	963,143
Shawmut.	1,000,000	2,100,483	84,650	86,900	712,843	564,305
Shoe & Leather.	1,000,000	2,794,584	89,000	150,930	951,194	505,800

State.....	2,000,000	4,136,989	81,813	377,450	1,188,597	972,400
Suffolk.....	1,000,000	3,442,159	83,385	342,933	1,032,259	768,321
Traders'.....	600,000	1,114,293	11,121	167,021	892,249	178,261
Tremont.....	2,000,000	3,600,641	85,531	464,344	1,276,486	668,891
Washington.....	750,000	1,738,598	5,418	119,262	880,808	399,797
First.....	1,000,000	3,949,697	2,969	477,650	926,494	899,797
Second (Granite).....	1,000,000	4,634,619	75,309	749,255	2,371,181	779,000
Third.....	1,000,000	4,871,619	75,309	749,255	2,371,181	779,000
Bank of Commerce.....	2,000,000	4,666,827	4,342	909,250	3,974,104	174,373
Bank of N. America.....	1,000,000	1,936,974	3,326	90,667	371,553	883,380
Bk of Redemption.....	1,000,000	6,101,263	86,105	652,078	1,619,122	379,000
Bank Rep. & Com. Co.....	1,000,000	1,114,293	11,121	258,808	1,044,355	79,000
City.....	1,000,000	1,692,473	15,752	164,264	516,025	883,250
Eagle.....	1,000,000	1,961,590	2,962	132,143	728,737	883,250
Exchange.....	1,000,000	4,092,950	77,023	371,476	1,492,041	796,600
Leather & Leather.....	1,000,000	3,242,766	1,000	1,483,759	1,757,997	781,259
Reverse.....	2,000,000	1,892,157	11,807	129,175	2,067,662	781,259
Security.....	200,000	662,478	12,445	56,110	516,069	153,300
Union.....	1,000,000	2,420,113	26,514	215,714	1,286,062	536,667
Webster.....	1,500,000	2,887,339	6,706	439,416	2,194,018	496,364
Total.....	\$175,500	\$114,564,740	\$1,755,483	\$1,814,862	\$51,569,922	\$24,922,753

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" and; quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.

2. Bank and Insurance Stocks, Mining, Petroleum, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities of those kinds which are least active, are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Bankers' Gazette," on a previous page.

3. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on another page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates leased roads; in the dividend column x=extra; s=stock or scrip.

4. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds occupy in all four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.=January and July; F. & A.=February and August; M. & S.=March and September; A. & O.=April and October; M. & N.=May and November; J. & D.=June and December Q.=Quarterly, beginning with January; Q.-F.=Quarterly, beginning with February; Q.-M.=Quarterly, beginning with March.

5. The Table of State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

6. The Table of City Bonds will be published on the third Saturday of each month. The abbreviations used in this table are the same as those in the tables of railroad bonds mentioned above. The Sinking Fund or assets held by each city are given on the same line with the name

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870.—The railway owned and operated by the Company is in length, exclusive of side or double tracks, 1,018 miles. On the 31st of December, 1869, they had 917 miles, showing an increase of 101 miles during the year 1870.

The average number of miles in operation during the year was 950; in 1869 the average was 858 miles.

The Company owns the following lines of Railroad:

	Miles.
Milwaukee to St. Paul, via Prairie du Chien.....	405
Milwaukee to La Crosse, via Watertown	196
Milwaukee to Portage, via Horicon	95
Horicon to Berlin and Winneconne.....	58
Watertown to Madison.....	37
Milton to Monroe.....	42
Calmar to Algona.....	126
Conover to Decorah.....	10
Austin to Mason City.....	40
Mendota to Minneapolis.....	9
Total.....	1,018

In addition to the above 1,018 miles of railroad, the Company own \$2,001,000 of the capital stock of the Western Union Railroad, being a majority of the capital stock of that Company.

The present (March 1, 1871) cost of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, 1,018 miles, represented by bonds and shares, is:

Mortgage bonds.....	\$18,183,500
Preferred stock.....	\$10,825,103
Common stock.....	11,822,878
	22,647,981

Deduct cost of Western Union R. R. Stock.....	\$40,831,481
	\$1,500,750

Cost of 1,018 miles.....	\$39,330,731
Cost per mile.....	\$38,650

The increase in stock and bonds during the year has been made for the following purposes:

BONDS.	
For purchase of railroad in Iowa, from Nora Springs to Algona, 63 miles.....	\$1,008,000
PREFERRED STOCK.	
For purchase of railroad, Nora Springs to Algona.....	\$504,000
For purchase of railroad from Austin to State Line, 11 miles.....	176,000
For purchase of railroad from State Line to Mason City, 29 miles.....	400,000
Prairie du Chien railway stock.....	835
	\$1,080,835
COMMON STOCK.	
Dividend on earnings of 1869.....	\$828,900
For purchase of railroad, Nora Springs to Algona, 63 miles.....	504,000
For purchase of railroad from Austin to State Line, 11 miles.....	176,000
For purchase of \$2,001,000 of stock of the Western Union railroad, it being a majority of that stock at 75 per cent in St. Paul common stock.....	1,500,750
Dividend on earnings of 1870.....	747,291
Purchase of Railroad, Mason City to State Line, 29 miles.....	400,000
Prairie du Chien stock.....	835
	4,157,774
	\$6,246,609

Comparative statement of earnings and operating expenses for the years 1869 and 1870:

EARNINGS.				
	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
From freight.....	\$4,909,525	\$5,148,355	\$238,830	\$.....
From passengers.....	1,781,134	1,735,153	.....	45,980
From mails, express, &c.....	560,008	531,551	.....	22,457
Total earnings.....	\$7,250,668	\$7,421,061	\$.....	\$170,392
EXPENSES.				
	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Repairs of track.....	\$615,595	\$684,024	\$68,429	\$.....
Repairs of buildings.....	88,901	91,304	2,403	.....
Repairs of Locomotives.....	252,931	275,088	22,157	.....
Repairs of cars.....	407,323	522,537	115,214	.....
Management and general office.....	111,718	114,025	2,307	.....
Station service.....	446,553	506,730	60,177	.....
Conductors, baggage and brakemen.....	212,772	246,521	33,749	.....
Engineers, firemen and wipers.....	273,171	305,988	32,817	.....
Train and station supplies.....	102,810	123,712	20,902	.....

Taxes.....	174,300	200,338
Renewal of track.....	270,583	364,541
New cars.....	148,509	.....
Mississippi River Ferry.....	126,195	38,444

Total expenses, including a number of items not given in detail above.....	\$4,229,882	\$4,653,274
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RECAPITULATION.				
	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gross earnings.....	\$7,250,668	\$7,421,061	\$170,392	\$.....
Total expenses.....	4,229,882	4,653,274	423,392	.....
Net earnings.....	\$3,020,786	\$2,767,787	.....	252,999

Equipment owned by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Dec. 31st, 1870:

	Dec. 31, 1869.	Built during 1870.	Purchased 1870.	Dec. 31, 1870.
Locomotives.....	145	.....	10	155
First-class passenger cars.....	71	6	.....	77
Second-class passenger cars.....	10	.....	.....	10
Sleeping cars.....	9	.....	.....	9
Baggage, mail and express cars.....	54	4	.....	58
Box, freight and caboose cars.....	2,273	100	.....	2,373
Flat and stock cars.....	480	100	.....	580

NOTE.—No rolling stock in process of construction is included in the above table.

[A statement in detail of the stock and bonds of the Company is given in the financial tables of the CHRONICLE.]

Lands of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. R., in Iowa.—An interesting and comprehensive pamphlet has recently been issued, (with accompanying map), setting forth in detail the situation and eligibility of 600,000 acres of choice farming lands in Iowa, offered for sale by this Company, from which we condense the following:

LOCATION.

The lands are in a parallelogram, bounded east by the Des Moines river, north by the Iowa branch of the C. & N. W. R.R., west by the Missouri river, and south by the Bur. & Missouri R.R., and this Company's main east and west line runs directly through the centre.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Western Iowa is generally a prairie country, and its surface, (especially that portion of it herewith concerned), consists mostly of a succession of gentle undulations, rising gradually from one watercourse and falling to the next.

THE CLIMATE

is much the same as that of States on the same latitude—such as central Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

SOIL.

The fertility of Iowa soil is proverbial and well known. On account of it, Iowa has in less than one generation, risen to the rank of the first agricultural State, in proportion to its population, in the Union. In this respect, no part of the whole State is superior to that in which the lands now offered are situated.

PRODUCTIONS.

A statement of the main staple products of the State, has been taken from the State census of 1869:

Wheat, spring.....bush.	16,823,520	Sorghum Syrup.....galls.	2,592,398
Wheat, winter.....	1,140,035	Butter.....pounds.	22,065,734
Corn.....	76,507,573	Cheese.....	1,188,546
Oats.....	18,596,625	Wool, (1868).....	4,478,394
Barley.....	1,144,454	Hay—tame grass.....tons.	677,307
Rye.....	496,347	Hay—wild grass.....	1,059,117
Potatoes.....	4,417,858	Value of farm produce (1868).....	\$9,471,525
Apples.....	666,148	Value of Stock sold (1868).....	\$0,499,977
Grapes.....pounds.	2,128,472		

FUEL.

It is pretty fairly supplied with timber in the groves which border the larger streams and are occasionally met with on the uplands. But even were timber fuel much scarcer, nature has made ample provision for the wants of mankind, in the inexhaustible supplies of coal, with which the State is underlain.

LAND DEPARTMENT TICKETS.

At the principal stations and railroad junctions, the ticket agents are provided with "Land Department Tickets," which they sell to persons wishing to examine the lands at the usual rates of first-class passenger fare.

These tickets have attached a receipt for the fare paid (to be retained by the purchasers), which is allowed on the purchase money of land bought from the company, in accordance with conditions thereon printed.

PRICES.

The prices of the land varies, of course, according to situation and quality. The general range of prices is from \$5 to \$10 per acre, with some few tracts in very favorable locations, or near the larger towns, at figures somewhat higher. The average price of the more desirable tracts is about \$8 per acre. The agents at the stations on the railroad are provided with maps and lists of prices, which they are instructed to exhibit to all applicants.

TERMS OF SALE.

To suit the requirements of various classes of purchasers, the company has adopted three plans of sale:

1. Cash.—When the entire consideration is paid at once, a discount of ten per cent on the credit price is allowed.

2. Short Time.—The purchaser pays a quarter of the purchase money down, and the remainder in three equal annual payments, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable annually. He receives a warranty deed upon making the cash payment, and gives notes, secured by mortgage on the land, for the other payments.

The notes given under this plan must be punctually paid when due, or the interest will be charged at the rate of ten per cent instead of six. Renewals or extensions of payment will not be granted.

The purchaser to pay the expense attending the mortgage.

3. Long Time.—This plan is suited for those who wish to earn the purchase money out of the land itself. On payment of two years' interest at ten per cent in advance, the company gives its contract to convey the land by warranty deed, upon the payment of six annual payments, commencing two years after date, thus offering seven years to complete the purchase.

Louisiana & Missouri River.—In his Annual Report President Block states the terms of the contract entered into July 5, (approved July 27) 1870, with the Chicago & Alton RR. Company by which the latter is to complete the main line and south branch, furnishing the superstructure and necessary equipments, depots, water stations, &c., and ferry boats at the crossings of the Miss. & Mo. rivers, in consideration of which the Company was to issue its securities as follows:—First mort. bond \$16,000, pref. stock \$10,000, and com. stock \$5,000 per mile, of which \$1,000 per mile of first mort. bonds is retained by this Company, and the balance is placed in the hands of a trustee to be paid to the C. & A. Co. as the work progresses and materials are purchased and all delivered. By the terms of this contract a lease was executed on the 1st of August to the C. & A. RR. Co. of the road and branch for one thousand years, at a rental of 35 per cent of the gross earnings, and at the same date a mortgage of the entire property of the Company was executed to Morris K. Jesup and John A. Stewart, trustees, securing the first mortgage bonds.

The report then refers to the contract of the C. & ARR. Co. to build a branch of their Jacksonville Division (now under construction) from Roodhouse to Louisiana; on the completion of which the main line of this road will be finished to Mexico, and connection made with the North Missouri Railroad, with which a favorable contract has been made for running through trains to Kansas City.

Over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway the track will be laid to Mexico July 1, iron for 46 miles being on hand, and the balance *en route*; and between Mexico and Glasgow grading is progressing rapidly, and is so far advanced that nothing stands in the way of its completion by Sept. 1.

On the South Branch the road will be ready for the iron before the rails are laid on the main line to Mexico.

The total amount charged to construction to March 31 is \$1,196,957.72, of which about one-half has been expended on the South branch. The securities provided for in the contract of July 5th have been issued and placed in the hands of trustees. In January Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., of N.Y., were appointed transfer agents, and the U. S. Trust Co. Registrars of Transfer. All transfer business will hereafter be transacted with M. K. Jesup & Co.

Central Pacific Railroad.—The following are the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the month of May:

1871.....	\$917,760
1870.....	768,720
Increase.....	149,040
Earnings first five months:	
1871.....	\$3,310,445
1870.....	2,693,090
Increase.....	\$612,355

The *New York Times* has the following: "One of the causes of the firmness and estimation with which the Central Pacific Gold Bonds are held in our own markets and those of Europe, is found in the excellent general management of the company. Every department of the great enterprise seems to be conducted with efficiency and success. Another cause, undoubtedly, is the wonderful and steady growth of its traffic, which it enjoys exempt from competition. The earnings for the month of May last are at the rate of \$11,000,000 per annum, and compared with the same month in the previous years since the road was opened through-out, show a remarkable prosperity, viz.:

May, 1869.	May, 1870.	May, 1871
\$568,270.	\$768,720.	\$917,760.

There are but few railroads on this continent enjoying a larger gross revenue, and of the number, scarcely anywhere the ratio of net earnings is equal to that of the Central Pacific."

Watkill Valley Railway.—At the annual election of directors of this road, recently held at New Paltz, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Seth M. Capron and John C. Scofield, of Walden; Edmund Bruyn, of Shawangunk; Abner Hasbrouck, Floyd S. McKinstry and A. D. Deyo, of Gardiner; A. V. N. Eltinge and Jacob Le Fevre, of New Paltz; I. Schoonmaker, of Rosendale; C. S. Kiersted, R. Bernard and J. E. Ostrander, of Kingston, and Erastus F. Mead, of New York. F. S. McKinstry was re-elected President, Abner Hasbrouck Vice-President, H. D. Deyo Secretary, A. V. N. Eltinge Treasurer, James G. Graham re-appointed counsel to the Board, and R. Bernard was appointed associate counsel; Levi D. Bruyn reappointed Chief Engineer. The road is expected to be opened to Rosendale July 1, and work is being rapidly pushed forward for the extension to Kingston.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Stock.—BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—Messrs. Fisher & Sons, of this city, to-day purchased from the proper State authorities between 5,000 and 5,500 shares of common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, being the entire interest of the State in the common stock of the road, at \$140 per share. The sale was made under an act of the last session of the Legislature to meet indebtedness of the State on bonds matured in January last. By this sale the State will lose two directors of the company, and the amount realized by the sale of common stock being insufficient to pay the bonds matured, a further sale of preferred stock owned by the State will probably be necessary, when the State will lose more directors of the company.

Consolidation of Georgia Roads.—The railroad consolidation policy is being adopted in the South. An arrangement has been effected, which went into force on the 1st inst., by which the Macon and Western Railroad Company leases its line from Macon to Atlanta, for the period covered by its charter, to the Central Railroad Company, the latter engaging to operate the same, and in the score of dividends place its stockholders on the same footing with its own. This effects the consolidation of two of the most important railroad lines in the State of Georgia, and the transfer, it is understood, carries with it the interests of the Macon and Western road in the line westward, generally known as the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama road, and now completed and in operation to Newnan.—*Daily Bulletin.*

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS

Central Pacific			Chicago and Alton			Chicago & Northwestern			Chic. Rock Is and Pacific			Clev. Col. Cin. & I.		
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.
(742 m.)	(890 m.)	(431 m.)	(405 m.)	(465 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(582 m.)	(590 m.)	(582 m.)	(590 m.)	(380 m.)	(380 m.)	(380 m.)
\$413,104	524,480	\$343,181	381,108	343,555	Jan.	\$892,092	\$706,924	351,757	401,375	387,172	\$701,500	\$701,500	\$701,500	\$701,500
394,176	481,085	315,098	316,036	440,301	Feb.	830,286	753,782	319,441	449,654	361,871	226,897	266,788	266,788	266,788
488,331	578,871	388,736	342,896	372,618	Mar.	1,142,165	858,359	645,789	500,393	444,161	241,161	313,198	313,198	313,198
633,758	756,250	328,390	348,039	393,654	April.	1,112,190	929,077	388,385	443,300	246,046	283,399	283,399	283,399	283,399
768,719	917,760	345,832	408,65		May.	1,268,414	1,177,897	449,032	507,900	260,169	260,169	260,169	260,169	260,169
729,274		402,854	408,658		June.	1,251,950	1,154,529	523,841	529,512	274,021	274,021	274,021	274,021	274,021
783,099		351,044	418,709		July.	1,251,056	1,080,946	455,606	462,400	249,355	249,355	249,355	249,355	249,355
707,515		493,231	506,880		Aug.	1,037,973	1,246,213	632,652	556,100	319,012	319,012	319,012	319,012	319,012
777,183		506,623	507,519		Sept.	1,005,073	1,275,171	736,664	597,600	317,887	317,887	317,887	317,887	317,887
828,447		468,212	475,698		Oct.	1,071,780	1,371,780	584,153	638,122	330,320	330,320	330,320	330,320	330,320
746,800		397,515	441,197		Nov.	1,140,145	1,037,963	479,236	478,370	319,573	319,573	319,573	319,573	319,573
612,805		340,350	404,263		Dec.	845,708		393,468	463,032	284,156	284,156	284,156	284,156	284,156
7,983,513		4,681,562	4,849,404		Year.	13,355,461		5,960,936		3,280,420	3,280,420	3,280,420	3,280,420	3,280,420

Ill. & Centra			Marietta and Cincinnati			Michigan Central			Milwaukee & St. Paul.			North Missouri		
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
(962 m.)	(974 m.)	(1109 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(825 m.)	(825 m.)	(1,018 m.)	(404 m.)	(530 m.)	
\$693,137	\$628,383	639,540	\$90,541	\$90,177	13,883	\$384,119	\$397,062	\$414,130	\$396,171	206,700	\$212,101	\$212,101	\$212,101	
524,693	661,788	565,415	90,298	98,275	126,224	390,636	329,127	442,085	330,233	382,823	327,431	196,207	192,120	
709,644	601,326	606,845	100,585	101,379	140,740	386,527	380,430	441,685	420,774	377,010	377,571	239,161	232,166	
568,282	555,087	588,661	106,641	106,246	118,173	411,814	412,030	470,703	460,287	443,133	483,884	269,400	206,076	
640,974	684,53		109,752	110,213	119,650	403,646	406,283		680,844	430,700		259,000		
775,860	712,646		117,695	111,117		366,623	363,187		678,800	755,737		208,493		
666,328	627,215		116,198	111,127		329,950	326,891		586,342	636,434		196,720		
841,283	809,051		129,096	118,407		353,569	378,880		525,365	661,026		229,090		
900,400	901,235		142,014	132,968		473,546	467,960		734,514	808,318		364,690		
914,406	903,225		153,371	153,371		459,732	514,477		1,029,811	908,219		324,962		
814,413	811,707		129,306	144,023		448,419	453,873		801,163	791,014		266,836		
696,677	697,750		110,837	141,376		374,542	423,735		496,550	529,758		255,726		
\$693,482	\$678,958		1,391,345	1,418,865		4,749,163	4,791,895		7,250,668	8,130,427		2,833,489		

Ohio & Mississippi			Pacific of Mo.			Iron Mt.			St. L. Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wab. & Western.			Union Pacific		
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		
(346 m.)	(393 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(310 m.)	(222 m.)	(282 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)		
\$196,787	\$245,981	\$202,447	218,735	\$261,181	\$136,218	122,372	122,372	\$132,622	\$132,392	143,468	\$284,192	\$257,663	365,171	\$528,235	479,772		
218,234	258,554	267,867	236,341	95,665	144,637	144,637	144,637	175,950	172,788		342,704	295,298	393,455	500,139	373,924		
323,065	284,599	295,566	319,064	109,583	124,637	124,637	124,637	171,868	172,347		311,832	318,699	444,210	680,970	604,347		
770,933	243,650	279,543	285,416	101,365	129,590	129,590	129,590	157,397	155,081		312,529	340,892	453,009	802,580			
346,366	222,263	292,996		115,175				154,132	150,719		348,890	348,632		746,450			
849,997		2,9,483		116,242				144,164			310,890	322,756		643,458			
219,219		279,462		107,524				186,888	167,305		450,146	466,431		664,050			
\$900,971		335,044		122,000				302,208	175,453		470,730	508,042		728,335			
2318,957		337,649		134,134				327,553	163,284		422,368	451,293		719,628			
\$955,187		329,091		137,069				186,551	154,909		335,378	428,651		571,379			
319,054		331,490		121,791				168,559	137,794		434,283	386,254		482,857			
269,471		287,825		119,073				2,014,452			4,252,342	4,406,490		7,552,112			
\$198,117		3,518,463		1,943,633													

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

COMPANIES.				DIVIDEND.				COMPANIES.				DIVIDEND.				
For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				Last paid.				For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				Last paid.				
Periods.				Date.		Rate.		Periods.				Date.		Rate.		
Railroads.								Railroad.								
Albany & Susquehanna	PAR	3,355,000	First div.	July, '71	....	....	....	Oswego and Syracuse	PAR	482,400	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	4	....	....
Allegheny Valley, May 27	50	2,256,300	Jan. & July.	....	....	....	....	Pacific (of Missouri)	42,820	April 22	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic and Gulf	100	3,691,200	....	....	....	....	....	Panama, No. 275	100	7,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3	....	....
Atlan. & St. Lawrence	No. 235, 100	2,484,800	Mar. & Sep.	Mar., '71	2	....	....	Pennsylvania	Mar. 11	50	83,482,812	May & Nov.	May, '70	3	....
Atlanta and West Point, No. 279	100	1,222,200	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	4	....	....	Philad. and Erie	Mar. 11	50	6,004,200	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	4	....
Augusta and Savannah	100	783,700	June & Dec.	June, '71	3 1/2	....	....	....	....	50	2,400,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	4	....
Baltimore and Ohio, April 8	100	16,556,862	April & Oct.	Apr., '71	4	....	....	Philadelphia and Read	Feb. 11	50	80,401,600	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	4	....
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April & Oct.	Apr., '71	5	....	....	Philad., & Trenton	May 20	100	1,259,100	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5	....
Parkersburg Branch	100	7,229,530	....	....	....	....	....	Phila., Wilm. & Balt.	May 20	50	1,625,250	Quarterly.	Mar., '71	3	....
Berkshire, Jan. 21	100	600,000	Quarterly.	April, '71	1 1/2	....	....	Pittsb. & Connellsville	....	50	1,739,226	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	4	....
Boston and Albany, Jan. 21	100	19,150,800	Jan. & July.	May, '71	5	....	....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. L.	May 20	50	2,124,000	....	....	....	....
Bost. Con. & Mont. No. 73	100	900,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	3	....	....	do preferred	....	3,000,000	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie, No. 347	100	25,000,000	....	....	....	....	....	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Guar.	Mar. 11	100	17,124,380	Quarterly.	Apr., '71	1 1/2	....
Boston and Lowell, Jan. 21	100	2,215,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	4	....	....	Portland & Kennebec	No. 253, 100	100	676,700	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	3	....
Boston and Maine, Jan. 21	100	4,550,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5	....	....	do Yarmouth stock certifi	100	202,400	April & Oct.	Apr., '71	3	....	....
Boston and Providence, Jan. 21	100	3,700,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5	....	....	Portland, Saco & Ports	No. 276, 100	1,500,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	(20)	....	....
Buffalo, New York and Erie	100	850,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	3 1/2	....	....	Providence & Worcester	Jan. 31	100	2,562,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	3	....
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,254,406	....	Mar., '71	10 1/2	....	....	Rensselaer & Saratoga	No. 252, 100	6,000,000	Apr. 9	Apr., '71	3 1/2	....	....
do do	100	383,400	....	Mar., '71	10 1/2	....	....	Richmond and Danville	No. 235, 100	4,000,000	....	....	....	....	....
Camden and Amboy	May 20	5,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5	....	....	Richmond & Petersburg	No. 235, 100	847,100	....	....	....	....	....
do do scrip of Joint Co.	257,850	927,350	....	....	....	....	....	Rome, Water, & Ogd.	Mar. 18	100	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5	....
Camden and Atlantic, May 20	50	877,100	....	....	....	....	....	Rutland, common	....	2,700,000	....	....	....	....	....
do do preferred	50	731,200	....	....	....	....	....	do preferred	....	4,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	3 1/2	....	....
Cape Cod, Jan. 21	60	915,577	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5	....	....	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000	....	....	....	....	....
Catawissa, May 20	30	1,159,530	....	....	....	....	....	do do	100	2,000,000	Annually.	May, '68	7	....	....
do do preferred	50	2,200,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	3 1/2	....	....	St. Louis & Iron Mountain	....	10,000,000	....	....	....	....	....
Cedar Rapids and Missouri	100	6,830,400	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	1 1/2	....	....	St. Louis, Jackson, & Chicago	100	2,623,750	....	....	....	....	....
do do preferred	100	769,600	....	....	....	....	....	Manassas, Manassd. & Newark	100	910,350	....	....	....	....	....
Cent. Georgia & Bank Co. No. 218	100	4,656,300	Jan. & Dec.	Dec., '70	3 1/2	....	....	Schenykill Valley	May 20	50	876,950	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	3 1/2	....
Central of New Jersey, May 14	100	15,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	4 & 5	....	....	Shamokin Val. & Pottsville	May 20	50	869,450	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	3 1/2	....
Central Ohio	50	2,425,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	3	....	....	Shore Line Railway	....	100	633,300	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	3	....
do do preferred	50	50	....	....	....	....	....	South Carolina April 15	....	50	5,819,275	Quarterly.	Feb., '71	1	....
Central Pacific No. 288	50	48,828,740	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	3	....	....	South West Georgia	No. 230, 100	3,359,900	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	4	....	....
Cheshire, preferred, Jan. 21	100	2,085,925	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3	....	....	Syracuse, Bingham & N. Y.	No. 252, 100	1,695,875	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton, Mar. 25	100	9,325,500	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	5	....	....	Terre Haute and Indianapolis	....	1,988,150	January.	Jan., '71	6	....	....
do do preferred	100	2,425,400	....	....	....	....	....	Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	....	2,960,000	....	....	....	....	....
Chic. & Burlington & Quincy	No. 368, 100	17,500,000	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	5	....	....	do do E. D. 2d pref	100	1,700,000	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	3,962,300	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5	....	....	do do W. D. 2d pref	100	1,000,000	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Northwest, No. 273	100	14,676,629	June & Dec.	June, '71	5	....	....	do do	100	14,700,000	....	....	....	....	....
do do preferred	100	20,570,293	....	....	....	....	....	do do	100	1,000,000	....	....	....	....	....
Chic. Rock Is. & Pac. No. 283	100	7,000,000	April & Oct.	April, '71	4	....	....	Union Pacific, Mar. 18	....	36,745,000	May & Nov.	May, '70	3 1/2	....	....
Cin. & Ham. & Dayton	May 20	3,500,000	April & Oct.	April, '71	4	....	....	Utica and Black River	No. 252, 100	1,636,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	3	....	....
Cin., Richm. & Chicago	No. 263, 50	382,600	....	....	....	....	....	Vermont and Canada	....	2,300,000	June & Dec.	June, '71	4	....	....
Cincinnati, Sand. & Clev.	No. 278, 50	2,907,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	3	....	....	Virginia and Tennessee	....	2,250,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	2	....	....
do do preferred	50	428,600	....	....	....	....	....	do do preferred	....	555,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	2	....	....
Cincinnati & Zanesville, No. 236	50	1,676,345	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	3 1/2	....	....	Western (N. Carolina)	....	2,227,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	4	....	....
Clev. Col. Cin. & Ind.	No. 253, 100	11,620,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	3 1/2	....	....	West Jersey, No. 250	100	2,894,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	4	....	....
Cleveland & Mahoning	No. 347, 30	2,425,400	Quarterly.	Oct., '70	2 1/2	Worcester and Nashua	Jan. 21	100	1,400,555	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	5
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	Jan. 25	4,742,225	Quarterly.	Oct., '70	2 1/2	....	....	Chesapeake and Delaware	....	1,983,563	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	3	....	....
Colum. & Chic. & Ind. Cen.	No. 247, 100	11,100,000	Quarterly.	Apr., '71	2	....	....	Chesapeake and Ohio	....	8,229,540	....	....	....	....	....
Columbus and Xenia	....	1,756,800	Quarterly.	Apr., '71	2	....	....	Delaware Division	....	1,633,350	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	4	....	....
Concord and Portland	....	2,400,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	3 1/2	....	....	Delaware and Hudson	....	15,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5	....	....
Conn. & Passumpsic, pt. No. 281	100	850,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2	....	....	Delaware and Harlan	....	4,998,400	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5	....	....
Connecticut River, Jan. 21	100	2,084,200	Feb. & Aug.	Dec., '70	3	Delight Coal and Nav.	June 3	50	8,739,800	May & Nov.	May, '70	3
Cumberland Valley	....	1,700,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3	....	....	Monongahela Navigation Co.	....	1,068,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	5	....	....
Dayton and Michigan	No. 283, 50	2,400,000	Morris (consolidated)	June 10	100	1,025,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5
Delaware	....	1,202,216	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3	....	....	do preferred	....	2,002,746	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & West, May 20	100	15,808,850	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	6 1/2	Penykill Navigat'n (consol.)	50	4,287,950	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5
Detroit and Milwaukee	No. 349, 30	482,350	December.	Dec., '69	7	Schenectady	50	1,908,307	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5
do do preferred	50	2,065,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2	Schenykill Navigat'n (consol.)	50	2,888,977	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5
Dubuque and Sioux City	5,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2	Sasquehanna & T. & L. Water	50	2,588,977	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5
Eastern (Mass.), Jan. 21	100	1,003,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3	Union, preferred	50	2,507,850	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	5
East Pennsylvania, May 20	100	1,309,200	West Branch and 3 1/2	Shenahanna	50	1,100,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	5
East Tenn. Va. & Geor.	No. 284, 100	3,192,000	May & Nov.	May, '71	3 1/2	Coal-American	25	1,500,000	March.	Mar., '71	4
Elmira & Williamsport	May 20	500,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	3 1/2	Ashburton	50	2,500,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	3
do do preferred	50	75,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	3 1/2	Butler	25	500,000	Jan. 1, '70	Jan., '70	3
Erie, Jan. 28	....	8,536,900	Quarterly.	Apr., '71	1 1/2	....	....	Consolidation Md.	....	10,000,000	Dec., '70	Dec., '70	3	....	....
do preferred	100	5,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	4	Cumberland Coal & Iron	100	500,000	Dec., '70	Dec., '70	3
Erie and Pittsburgh, May 20	100	1,996,250	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	4	Maryland Coal Co.	100	4,400,000	Feb., '71	Feb., '71	3
Flitchburg	5,740,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	4	Pennsylvania	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	Nov., '69	2 1/2
Georgia	....	4,056,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	4	....	....	Spring Mountain	....	100	4,000,000				

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.
Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.

d.	Rate.	COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal payable.
				Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	
		For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.					
		Railroads:					
4		Michigan Central (Dec. '70):					
5		1st Mort Convertible, sink fund	2,591,500	8	A. & O.	New York	1872
6		1st Mort Convertible	567,000	8	A. & O.	"	1872
7		1st Mort Sterling, non-convertible	467,489	6	M. & S.	London.	1872
8		1st Mort. (P. du C. 235 miles)	5,483,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1893
9		2d Mortgage (320 miles)	1,244,000	7	A. & O.	"	1893
10		1st Mort. (P. du C. 235 miles)	292,000	8	M. & N.	"	1894
11		1st Mort. (Iowa & Minn.)	3,792,000	7	J. & J.	"	1897
12		1st Mort. (Minn. Central)	285,000	8	"	"	1897
13		1st Mort. (Iowa & Dakota)	1,470,000	7	"	"	1897
14		1st Mort. (P. du C. 235 miles)	3,674,000	8	F. & A.	New York	1898
15		1st Mort. (P. du C. 235 miles)	1,315,000	7	F. & A.	"	1898
16		Milwaukee City	321,000	7	M. & S.	"	1897
17		Milwaukee and Western	247,000	7	J. & J.	"	1891
18		Mineral Point (Jan. 1, '70):					
19		1st Mortgage	330,000	10	"	New York	1891
20		Mississippi Central (Sep. 1, '68):					
21		1st Mortgage	1,250,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1873
22		2d Mortgage	1,297,000	8	F. & A.	"	1873
23		Tenn. State Land (Jan. 1, '70):	1,778,993	6	J. & J.	"	1892
24		Mississippi & Tenn. (Oct. 1, '69):					
25		1st Mortgage	600,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1876
26		Consolidated Mortgage	1,105,750	8	J. & J.	Memphis.	1876
27		Mo. Kans. & Texas (Mar. '71):					
28		1st Mort. 182m & 1d. (F. & S. B.)	4,145,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1899
29		1st Mort. 182m & 1d. (F. & S. B.)	2,000,000	7	J. & D.	"	1906
30		Consol. M. gold, on Feb. & Neo	7,855,000	7	F. & A.	"	1904
31		Consol. M. gold, on Feb. & Neo	2,000,000	7	"	"	1904
32		1st Mortgage, land grant	5,000,000	10	J. & J.	Boston.	1899
33		2d Mortgage, for \$2,000,000	1,400,000	"	A. & O.	"	1890
34		Mobile & Girard (June 1, '69):					
35		1st Mortgage	400,000	7	"	"	1890
36		2d Mortgage, endorsed	98,000	"	"	"	1890
37		Mobile & Ohio (Jan. '70):					
38		1st Mortgage, sterling	5,470,000	8	M. & N.	Mobile.	1892
39		Interest Bonds, sterling	1,817,600	8	M. & N.	London.	1892
40		Interest Bonds, sterling	735,000	8	M. & N.	Mobile.	1892
41		Interest Bonds, sterling	963,000	8	M. & N.	Mobile.	1893
42		Mobile & Montgomery (May 1, '69):					
43		1st Mortgage	1,200,000	8	M. & N.	New York	1888
44		Montgomery & Buffalo (Mar. '71):					
45		1st Mort. endorsed by Ala.	716,016	8	M. & S.	New York	1886
46		do do	530,000	8	J. & D.	"	1900
47		Morris & Essex (Jan. '70):					
48		1st Mortgage, sinking fund	5,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1914
49		Convertible bonds	3,000,000	7	F. & A.	"	1914
50		Construction bonds	2,000,000	7	J. & J.	"	1906
51		Nashville & Chattanooga (July 1, '69):					
52		1st Mortgage	1,516,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1890
53		2d Mortgage	500,000	6	A. & O.	"	1887
54		Nashville & Decatur (Jan. 1, '71):					
55		1st Mortgage	2,500,000	"	"	"	1887
56		2d Mortgage	500,000	6	A. & O.	"	1887
57		Mortgage Bonds of 1870	2,500,000	"	"	"	1887
58		1st Mort. (convertible) 1855	130,500	7	J. & J.	Bridgept.	1876
59		Nashville & New York (Jan. '70):					
60		1st Mortgage, 1867	600,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1887
61		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
62		1st Mortgage, 1867	250,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889
63		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
64		1st Mortgage, 1867	500,000	7	M. & N.	N. Haven.	1888
65		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
66		1st Mortgage, 1867	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	N. Haven.	1889
67		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
68		1st Mortgage, 1867	400,000	7	A. & O.	"	1880
69		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
70		1st Mortgage, 1867	300,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1873
71		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
72		1st Mortgage, 1867	430,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
73		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
74		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
75		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
76		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
77		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
78		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
79		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
80		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
81		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
82		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
83		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
84		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
85		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
86		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
87		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
88		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
89		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
90		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
91		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
92		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
93		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
94		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
95		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
96		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
97		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
98		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873
99		Nashville & New York (Apr. 1, '70):					
100		1st Mortgage, 1867	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1873

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables, Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published Next week.

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.		Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal Payable.	COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.		Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal Payable.
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.			Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.		For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.			Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	
Railroads:													
St. Jos. & C. Bluffs (See Kan. C. Sacramento Valley (Jan. 1, '70):		400,000	10	J. & J.	New York	1875	Vermont Central (June 1, '70):		3,000,000	7	J. & D.	Boston.	1886
1st Mortgage (gold).....		329,000	10	F. & A.	Sacram'to	1881	1st Mortgage (consol.).....		1,500,000	7	J. & D.	Boston.	1886
2d Mortgage (gold).....		1,500,000	8	F. & A.	N.Y. or L'n	1889	Equip. Loans of '66 and '67.....		1,000,000	8	M. & N.	"	1889
St. Joseph & Denver City.....		1,500,000	8	F. & A.	New York	1900	do do 1889.....		1,000,000	8	M. & N.	"	1889
1st M. (old) Ellwood & Marysv.....		1,100,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1894	Vermont & Mass. (Mar. '71):		508,100	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1893
1st M. (old) M'v. to F. & L'd.....		1,100,000	7	A. & O.	"	1894	1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....		200,000	7	J. & J.	"	1893
1st Mort. (series A) sink. fund.....		1,100,000	7	A. & O.	"	1894	Bonds convertible, tax free.....		494,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1892
2d Mort. (series B) sink. fund.....		1,400,000	7	M. & N.	"	1894	Virginia & Tennessee (Oct. 1, '69):		990,000	6	J. & J.	"	1892
2d Mort. (series C).....		1,400,000	7	M. & N.	"	1894	3d (enlarged) Mortgage.....		778,000	8	J. & J.	"	1892
2d Mort. (series D).....		1,700,000	7	M. & N.	"	1894	4th Mortgage, for \$1,000,000.....		115,000	6	J. & J.	"	1892
2d Mort. (income).....		4,000,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1892	Income Bonds.....		115,000	6	J. & J.	"	1892
St. Louis & Iron Mt. (July 1, '69):		2,385,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1894	4th Mortgage (funding).....		112,444	8	J. & J.	"	1892
1st Mortgage.....		380,000	7	J. & J.	"	1898	Registered Certificates.....		683,500	7	J. & J.	"	1892
St. L. & C. (Feb. '71):		16,000 p.m	7	M. & N.	New York	1895	Vicksburg & Merid. (Mar. 1, '70):		849,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1890
1st Mort. (guar.) 1884, tax free.....		1,000,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1383	Consol. Mort. 1st class.....		129,000	7	J. & J.	"	1890
2d Mort. (guar.) 1888, tax free.....		1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1397	Consol. Mort. 2d class.....		1,102,000	7	J. & J.	"	1890
St. Louis and Southeastern.....		1,900,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1397	Consol. Mort. 3d class.....		511,400	7	F. & A.	New York	1890
1st Mortgage (gold).....		2,600,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1398	Consol. Mort. 4th class.....		400,000	7	J. & J.	"	1890
St. L. & T. & H. (Mar. '71):		120,000	8	M. & S.	New York	1892	Warren (Jan. 1, '71):		557,400	8	A. & O.	"	1892
1st Mort. (St. P. to Wabash, 80 m.)		700,000	7	J. & J.	"	1892	1st Mort. guaranteed.....		400,000	7	J. & J.	"	1892
2d Mort. (land grant) for \$2,000,000		1,200,000	7	J. & J.	"	1892	Westchester & Phila. (Nov. 1, '70):		400,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1892
General Mort., for \$2,000,000.....		780,000	7	J. & J.	London.	18..	1st Mortgage, convertible.....		557,400	8	A. & O.	"	1892
St. Paul & Pac. (July 1, '69):		100,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1896	2d Mortgage, registered.....		400,000	6	M. & S.	Camden.	1893
1st Mort. (10 m.) tax free.....		2,307,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	Loan of 1883.....		1,000,000	6	J. & J.	"	1899
1st Mort. (St. P. to Wabash, 80 m.)		2,307,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	Loan of 1886, 1st Mort. on C. M. RR. 96		676,300	7	A. & O.	"	1899
2d Mort. (land grant) for \$2,000,000		2,307,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	West Shore Hud. R.R. (Oct. 1, '70):		7				
General Mort., for \$2,000,000.....		2,307,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	1st Mortgage.....		7				
St. Paul & Sioux City (Mar. '71):		100,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1896	West Wisconsin (May 1, '70):		7				
1st Mort. for \$15,000 per mile.....		2,307,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	1st Mort. L. & O. (Feb. '71):		7				
Sandusky, M. & New York (Feb. '71):		320,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	Astoria & Marys Pt. (Feb. '71):		6				
1st Mortgage.....		320,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	1st Mort., endorsed by Baltimore		6				
Savannah & Charleston.....		320,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	1st Mortgage, unendorsed.....		6				
1st Mortgage 1869.....		320,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	2d Mort., endorsed by Wash. Co.....		6				
Selma, Marion & Memphis.....		320,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	2d preferred Mort., unendorsed		6				
1st Mort. (gold) guar. by Ala.....		320,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	New Mort., guar. by Baltimore.....		6				
Selma, Rome & Dalton (Feb. '71):		320,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	Western Pacific.....		2,735,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1899
1st Mort. (Ala. & Tenn. Rivers).....		320,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	1st Mortgage (gold).....		1,970,000	6			
2d Mort. (Ala. & Tenn. Rivers).....		320,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	Government Lien.....		1,970,000	6			
Gen. Mort. for \$2,000,000.....		320,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	West Pennsylvania (Nov. 1, '70):		1,800,000	6	Varl.	Philadel.	1890
Shamokin V. & Potomac (Oct. '70):		700,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1873	1st Mort. guar. by C. M. RR. 96		250,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1892
1st Mortgage guaranteed.....		700,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1873	Western Union (Feb. '71):		3,275,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1896
Shenandoah & F. du Lac (Mar. 1, '71):		750,000	7	J. & D.	New York	1884	Whitehall & Platts. (Feb. '71):		250,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1892
1st Mortgage.....		750,000	7	J. & D.	New York	1884	1st Mort. of 1888 of 38 miles (coup)		176,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1892
Sioux City & Pacific (Feb. '71):		1,629,320	6	J. & J.	New York	1898	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
1st Mort. on 105 miles (coupon).....		1,629,320	6	J. & J.	New York	1898	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
2d Mort. (government subsidy).....		250,000	6	J. & D.	Augusta.	1874	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Somerset & Kennebec (Jan. 1, '70):		250,000	6	J. & D.	Augusta.	1874	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
1st Mortgage.....		250,000	6	J. & D.	Augusta.	1874	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
2d Mortgage.....		250,000	6	J. & D.	Augusta.	1874	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
South Carolina (Feb. '71):		1,492,015	5	J. & J.	London.	78-84	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
1st Mortgage.....		1,492,015	5	J. & J.	London.	78-84	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Domestic Bonds (H).....		312,500	6	J. & J.	Charleston	71-72	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Domestic Bonds (G).....		312,500	6	A. & O.	"	1871	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Domestic Bonds (I).....		1,272,000	7	A. & O.	"	1871	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Domestic Bonds (K).....		30,000	7	J. & J.	"	1871	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Domestic Bonds (special).....		60,000	7	A. & O.	"	1871	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Real Estate Bonds, F.....		800,500	7	J. & J.	New York	82-88	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
1st Mortgage Bonds, L.....		1,500,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1899	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Southern Central (Jan. 1, '69):		150,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1890	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
1st Mortgage.....		150,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1890	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
South Side, L. I. (Oct. 1, '70):		750,000	7	M. & S.	Brooklyn.	1887	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
1st Mortgage.....		750,000	7	M. & S.	Brooklyn.	1887	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
South Side, V. S. (Oct. 1, '69):		258,000	8	J. & J.	New York	84-90	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Consol. M. 1st pref. for \$709,000		574,400	6	J. & J.	Petersburg.	84-90	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Consol. M. 2d pref. for \$450,000		477,800	6	J. & J.	Petersburg.	84-90	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Ya. State Loan (suspended).....		800,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1887	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
2d Mort. Petersburg guarantee		31,700	6	J. & J.	Petersburg.	70-75	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
3d Mortgage.....		52,400	6	J. & J.	Petersburg.	70-75	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Southern Minnesota (Jan. 1, '69):		30,000 p.m	8	J. & J.	New York	1888	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
1st Mortgage, 10-20 years.....		30,000 p.m	8	J. & J.	New York	1888	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
South. Pacific of Mo. (Jan. 1, '69):		1,000,000	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1898	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
1st Mort. (gold) \$25,000 per mile		1,000,000	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1898	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Southwestern, Ga. (Aug. 1, '69):		899,000	7	Var.	Macon.	77-80	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Company Bonds.....		300,000	7		Macon.	77-80	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Muskegon RR bonds.....		300,000	7		Macon.	77-80	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Staten Island (Oct. 1, '70):		200,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1886	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
1st Mortgage.....		200,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1886	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Sterling Loan (Oct. 1, '69):		350,000	7		New York	1874	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
1st Mortgage.....		350,000	7		New York	1874	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Summit Branch (Dec. 1, '70):		204,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	70-75	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
1st Mortgage.....		204,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	70-75	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
Sullivan (Jan. 1, '70):		500,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1875	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
1st Mortgage.....		500,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1875	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			
2d Mortgage.....		250,000	6	F. & A.	Boston.	1880	Wilmington & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '71):		1,300,000	7			

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, June 9, 1871.

The feverishness of speculation still pervades the market for leading staples, although combinations for higher prices seem for the present to have culminated, especially as regards Cotton and Breadstuffs. In Provisions rapid fluctuations are the rule. Foreign Goods are for the most part dull, and an immediate revival of trade in them does not appear to be looked for. Cotton, having advanced to 19½c for middling uplands, has reacted, and closed at 19½c. Breadstuffs have been firmer, but close dull; extra State, \$6 35@6 60; new Spring Wheat, \$1 54@1 55. Prime mixed Corn, 75c. Groceries have been dull for some days.

Provisions have been unusually active in all descriptions. Not only was there a brisk speculation, but a large export and a very active home trade. Pork declined on Monday to \$15 for mess, \$13 50 for prime mess, and \$13 for prime; but from those prices there has been a gradual advance, speculators having taken about 35,000 bbls., and the closing prices are \$15 37½ for mess, and \$13 50@13 75 for prime mess. Lard, having declined to 10½c for prime Western steam, has since been very active for export and speculation, and closed at 10½c. Bacon has been selling moderately for export, mainly on the basis of 8c for short rib, and there have been large sales of pickled hams at 11½@12½c, according to weight. Beef has been taken moderately for export at private prices. Butter, in consequence of the drought in many parts, has advanced, but Cheese shows some depression, closing at 12½c for prime factories. Tallow has been active for export at 9½@9½c.

In Foreign Fruits the chief business has been in layer Raisins, of which some 50,000 boxes changed hands at about \$2 30@2 40 per box. Yesterday there were sales by auction of some 27,000 boxes fresh Sicily Fruit, which brought satisfactory prices.

Hops continue in demand for export. Hay is firmer, and Whiskey shows a slight improvement.

Tobacco shows some further improvement in Kentucky Leaf, with a brisk export and home demand. The sales of the week foot up 1,300 hhds., including 800 hhds. for export, mainly for account of Italian contracts, and 500 hhds. to dealers and cutters, prices ruling very strong and ranging from 5½c. to 6½c. for Lugs and 7@11c. for common to fine Leaf. The receipts and stocks are moderate, and prices very firm. Seed Leaf has also been fairly active at very full prices, but it is impossible as yet to do anything for export. The sales embrace 337 cases Ohio new crop; 45 cases Connecticut Fillers and Seconds, new crop; 104 cases Connecticut Seconds, new crop; 150 cases Pennsylvania, new crop (all on private terms), and 150 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts Wrappers, 1869 crop, at 36@50c. Spanish Tobacco has been less active, and the sales include only 400 bales Havana at 88c@81 05.

Freights have been dull, owing to reduced receipts of grain and the speculative values at which much of it was held. Rates have declined to 11½d. by sail and 7½d. by steam to Liverpool, with scarcely anything doing for other ports.

Rosin has been firm throughout the week, but closes quiet at \$2 60 for strained. Spirits Turpentine, with free receipts of the new crop, has been declining, and closes to-day at 45½@46c. Petroleum has advanced, attended with a fair degree of activity, and closes at 26½c for refined on the spot, and 16½c for crude in bulk.

Iron has remained very firm, and American Pig is scarce; Russia Sheet has been active, and closes at 11½c, gold. Tin is firmer, owing to an advance in foreign markets, but prices or business have not improved. Oils have been generally quiet; Sperm closes at \$1 26, Northern Whale 56c, and Lard Oil, from crusher's hands, 94c. Wool has been quiet, awaiting the arrival of the new clip.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1871, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO																					
ARTICLES.	Great Britain.	France.	Holland & Belg.	Germany.	Other N. Europe.	Spain.	Other S. Europe.	China & Japan.	Australia.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	Cuba.	Havti.	Other W. Indies.	Mex. Ico.	British Guiana.	Brazil.	Other S. American.	All other Ports.	Total this week.	Total since January 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
Breadstuffs—Flour . . . bbls.	368,898	19,008	32,653	336	...	7,300	3,020	...	...	106,964	20,115	16,465	137,076	2,675	34,927	21,746	36,634	2,720	36,877	886,549	737,097
Corn meal . . . bbls.	3,777,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138,189	1,091	1,091	37,757	...	3,308	...	...	...	3,518	5,329,329	5,433,282
Wheat . . . bush.	4,877,954	121,833	268,140	22,333	...	...	309,669	...	...	7,075	147	...	...	...	...	...	5,503	...	605,369	5,433,282	5,433,282
Barley . . . bush.	78,847	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	100	...	...	...	...	36,416	36,416
Oats . . . bush.	2,983,101	312	4,000	92,946	...	...	...	...	...	16,350	315	388	11,638	...	625	...	...	...	80,847	13,353	9,378
Rye . . . bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	7,980	...	...	...	...	2,778,068	130,511
Corn . . . bush.	7,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400	...	...	...	...	86,737	18,787
Peas . . . bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	19,968	19,968
Candles . . . bxs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,123	3,123
Coal . . . tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee . . . bags.	1,738	460	3,397	4,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	12,912
Cotton . . . bales.	343,132	6,383	13,347	18,574	1,903	...	1,220	423	4,012	331	3,046	354	1,399	1,246	490	2,147	10,461	452	1,044	18,876	213,359
Wool . . . bales.	1,020	27	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,876
Naval St.—Sp. Turp. bbls.	720	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,860	6,897
Rosin . . . bbls.	57,933	...	13,947	46,090	28,239	650	17,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167,418	237,386
Tar . . . bbls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil cake . . . 100 lbs.	431,569	1,571,160	8,840,144	5,461,630	5,477,886	827,408	6,311,259	133,230	1,373,310	14,217	706,601	17,745	405,109	99,787	25,300	342,641	422,462	1,030,703	2,629,477	31,787,321	30,884,406
Oil—Petroleum . . . galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whale . . . galls.	73,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard . . . galls.	293,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions—Pork . . . bbls.	27,353	3,037	2,173	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,544	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beef . . . bbls.	45,135	106	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacon . . . bbls.	46,095	30,938	106	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter . . . 100 lbs.	293,718	4,074	36,877	3,456	...	8,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese . . . 100 lbs.	10,102	...	...	723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard . . . 100 lbs.	98,944	...	...	14,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool . . . 100 lbs.	220,336	12,660	50,232	49,336	...	21,968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—Washed . . . galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow . . . 100 lbs.	69,144	32,064	5,965	8,757	2,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco leaf . . . 100 lbs.	5,890	407	1,558	7,776	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—cases, &c.	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—manufactured . . . bbls.	752,268	2,606	65,627	66,743	9,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whalebone . . . bbls.	33,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Value, 1871.	62,724,681	7,604,014	3,095,624	7,297,461	1,934,569	986,946	2,298,621	604,626	823,367	3,218,398	4,127,650	735,219	3,227,167	628,196	564,591	1,964,514	3,753,039	2,537,341	4,487,703	101,675,286	70,386,100

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegrams to-night indicate that in some sections of the South the weather has been extremely unfavorable, and in others that it has been only partially so, while in still others it has been entirely satisfactory. The rains appear to have been confined to the Gulf and Atlantic States, and to have been more severe at some points than at others. Beginning with New Orleans, we have two rainy days reported, with the prevailing temperature warm and sultry. Passing up through the lower half of Mississippi, the storms appear to have increased in violence and extent, three days of rain being reported in Alabama at Mobile, Selma and Montgomery, though at Montgomery our correspondent speaks more hopefully of the crop, while at Selma the contrary is stated, grass and weeds becoming very troublesome. As the storm approached Georgia it is reported to have been more disastrous; at Columbus our correspondents state that it has rained heavily five days, and much damage has been done; at Macon it has rained six days, and the weather is still unsettled; the telegram from Macon also states that the crop is completely overrun with grass, that in the wet places the cotton is dying, and on account of the grass and wet some land will have to be abandoned; at Augusta complaints of the rain and grass are also made, though the telegram is less full. Leaving Georgia, the storm passed into South Carolina, it having rained every day at Charleston, but we should judge less severely; and from thence going up into North Carolina, where it became of a less serious character. On the other hand, from Memphis and Nashville we have very favorable reports of the weather. It has rained one day at Nashville, but the crop is reported as progressing satisfactorily in Middle Tennessee, while at Memphis it has been warm and dry all the week, so that the cotton is growing fast; the Uplands need rain. The thermometer has averaged at Memphis and Charleston 79, at Columbus and Macon 78, at Mobile 80, at Selma 84, and at Montgomery 85. Our correspondent at Montgomery telegraphs that the second cotton bloom of the season was sent to Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co. to-day.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.—Some of the principal facts in the problem as to the future of cotton are now clearly established, and in forecasting the future of the market the two agencies ever at work affecting prices should be carefully considered, for they are not unfrequently opposite in their influence.

1. In our issue of May 20th we pointed to one of these agencies by giving a statement of the very small remnant of this crop left in this country. At that date, on the basis of a crop of 4,185,000 bales, we showed that there was remaining (after deducting the foreign engagements and our own consumption for the year) only about 300,000 bales for stock at the end of the year and for future purchases on foreign account, while the growing plant promised but poorly. This indicated a very short supply this year and a somewhat restricted supply next year, and we intimated to our readers that the tendency of the market must be upwards. Since then prices have advanced from 15½¢ for middling uplands to 19½¢ on Tuesday last, closing to-night at 19½¢. This has been a very rapid advance, and some reaction would not be unnatural. But for spot cotton is it safe to operate for any material and permanent decline, even at that price? Is not the available supply between now and September 1 so very small as to make it hazardous? A tight twist is an easy work when the amount to be handled is so limited.

2. Again, is not the increasing consumption all over the world, taken in connection with our own unfavorable crop reports, sufficient to justify a higher range of prices for the next crop than have ruled during late months? We see that with a yield of considerably over four million bales the visible supply is now only 500,000 bales in excess of last year. There can be no doubt but that the next yield will be less than the present one by more than that amount. The facts we have published the past two weeks settle that point. On the other hand, Europe has during the year been preparing to increase its spindles, and unless prices go so high as to check it, her consumption will be larger than during this year. In view of these two facts, even if there were no others, it is not reasonable to expect during the coming season the very low figures which have ruled during the past season.

3. Yet, notwithstanding these facts, are not prices nearing a point when other agencies must come into play and check further advance? Of course, if crop reports continue bad, higher rates will be established. But it is well not to discount too rapidly the unfavorable crop accounts, and also to remember that there is a considerable crop in India at present held back which high prices will move, and further that there is great difference to the consumer between 9d per lb. and 7d per lb., especially when we find that goods in the Eastern markets have of late found poor sale.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for foreign Cloth is very dull, and favors buyers. There are free sellers at 18c., but no one with confidence enough to make a bid. The only sale made known is 50 bales Borneo in Boston at 12c., gold, in bond. There has been a fair trade done in Domestic, which, on account of its evenness, is much preferred to Foreign, and we note sales of 3,000 rolls here and in Boston at 19½¢, 60 days. Bags are quoted at 14½¢ for 440s, without sales. In empty Linseed Bags a large movement has been in progress, with sales of 400,000, all

this year's delivery, at 20½¢. Hemp has ruled rather quiet, but is held rather firmly; sales are 500 bales Manila at 10½¢, and 250 bales at 11½¢, gold; also 933 bales Sisal on private terms. Jute is dull, the only transaction being 100 bales rejections at 5½¢, currency. Jute Butts are fairly active, and the market is very steady. The sales are 2,100 bales in Boston at 4c., cash and time; in this market 1,035 bales at 4½¢, and 450 bales to arrive per Dinapore and Cherwell, on private terms.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1870:

	Week ending June 9, 1871.			Week ending June 9, 1870.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	601	1,633	4,334	302	567	11,555
Columbus.....	347	348	2,596	106	714	5,616
Macon.....	231	227	2,524	113	532	6,673
Montgomery....	292	405	4,096	89	696	4,456
Selma.....	278	394	1,201	71	96	3,200
Memphis.....	2,131	4,278	5,648	2,103	3,684	12,044
Nashville.....	1,287	1,060	1,112	331	241	4,780

5,167 8,245 21,511 3,115 6,530 48,324

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 3,178 bales, and are to-night 26,813 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts, however, have been 2,052 bales in excess of same week last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....	914,000	603,000
Stock in London.....	85,048	26,690
Stock in Glasgow.....	600	400
Stock in Havre.....	20,670	137,070
Stock in Marseilles.....	14,319	9,400
Stock in Bremen.....	61,188	21,061
Stock rest of Continent.....	30,000	50,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	206,000	155,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	49,000	33,109
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	38,223	12,847
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe*.....	415,147	328,180
Stock in United States ports.....	235,508	263,886
Stock in inland towns.....	21,511	48,324

Total..... 2,091,214 1,688,967

* This item includes all India cotton afloat for Europe, and also all cotton afloat for Liverpool other than American.

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 402,247 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 5,781 bales, against 11,718 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1870

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	May 13.	May 20.	May 27.	June 3.		
Liverpool.....	11,935	8,490	11,405	5,505	562,060	276,753
Other British Ports.....	22	61	....	....	12,199	1,014
Total to Gt. Britain	11,957	8,551	11,405	5,505	574,259	277,767
Havre.....	445	509	204	....	5,560	17,542
Other French ports.....	205	....	....	....	605	3
Total French	650	509	204	....	6,165	17,545
Bremen and Hanover.....	380	8	109	200	20,926	36,331
Hamburg.....	12	....	....	76	6,736	17,697
Other ports.....	96	....	....	....	24,306	4,862
Total to N. Europe.	488	8	109	276	51,968	58,890
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	....	....	....	....	2,363	....
All others.....	....	....	....	....	763	1,800
Total Spain, &c..........	....	....	....	....	3,126	1,800
Grand Total	13,95	9,068	11,718	5,781	635,518	356,011

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1869:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	2,089	121,376	3,420	39,501	....	5,399	....	426
Texas.....	....	34,838	2,163	13,522	....	766	....	....
Savannah.....	3,252	150,883	590	38,434	308	14,496	....	13,984
Mobile.....	578	12,032	1,163	8,774	....	....	....	438
Florida.....	63	1,670	....	8,774	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	1,399	133,938	....	4,781	237	8,072	....	12,421
North Carolina.....	385	60,759	33	704	....	5,002	75	5,499
Virginia.....	2,889	196,758	989	53,329	....	69	381	53,538
North'n Ports.....	....	13,684	893	82,848	....	....	....	1,103
Tennessee, &c.....	2,053	239,245	1,154	15,375	197	15,357	707	33,251
Foreign.....	....	....	....	210	....	....	....	62
Total this year	12,638	995,183	9,405	257,478	742	49,161	1,163	119,707
Total last year	6,469	663,998	2,895	201,214	743	46,097	1,290	88,895

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 33,945 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night: Total bales.

NEW YORK.—To Liverpool, per steamers China, 229	Wyoming, 1,553
..... Pennsylvania, 1,033	Batavia, 58
..... Oceanic, 156	City of London, 376
..... Italy, 1,700	Nebraska, 400
To Bremen, per steamer Rhein, 200	5,505
To Hamburg, per steamer Cimbric, 76	200
NEW ORLEANS.—To Liverpool, per bark Geo. Peabody, 1,905	1,905
To Queenstown, per bark Suez, 1,723	1,723
To Havre, per ships Itasca, 3,635	Belle Morse, 4,104
To Barcelona, per barks Providence, 725	Ynes, 379
MOBILE.—To Barcelona, per bark Filomena, 490	per brig Nicasia, 475
CHARLESTON.—To Liverpool, per ship Remington, 2,943	Upland and 338
Sea Island, per bark Others, 2,216	Upland
To Barcelona, per brig Sebastian, 370	Upland
SAVANNAH.—To Liverpool, per ships S. Curling, 4,684	Upland and 3 Sea
Island, John Mann, 1,146	Upland and 195 Sea Island
To Bremen and Gottenburg, per bark Alamo, 1,250	Upland
TEXAS.—To Havre, per bark Granton, 1,211	1,211
To Narva, Russia, per bark Alpha, 415	415
BOSTON.—To other foreign ports, 7	7
Total	33,945

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form are as follows:

	Liver- pool.	Queens- town.	Bre- men.	Ham- burg.	Barce- lona.	Other Foreign	Total.
New York	5,505						5,505
N. Orleans	1,905	1,723	7,789			1,104	12,221
Mobile					965		965
Charleston	5,497				370		5,767
Savannah	6,028		1,250				7,278
Texas			1,211		415		1,626
Boston						7	7
Total	18,935	1,723	9,000	1,450	76	415	23,399

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 111½ and 112½, and the close was 112½. Foreign Exchange market is steady. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 110½@—; short, 110½@—, and Commercial, 109½@110. Freights closed at ½d. by steam and 3-16d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, June 9, 5 P. M.—The market opened steadier and closed firmer, with sales of the day footing up 15,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 144,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales were taken for export and 47,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 914,000 bales, of which 579,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 481,000 bales, of which 306,000 bales are American.

	May 19.	May 26.	June 2.	June 9.
Total sales	105,000	99,000	82,000	144,000
Sales for export	19,000	20,000	19,000	20,000
Sales on speculation	22,000	17,000	17,000	47,000
Total stock	937,000	913,000	967,000	914,000
Stock of American	563,000	560,000	611,000	579,000
Total afloat	454,000	480,000	432,000	481,000
American afloat	360,000	250,000	188,000	206,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

Price	Mid.	Uplands.	7½@8	8@8½	8½@9	9@9½	9½@10	10@10½	10½@11	11@11½	11½@12
Orleans	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@
Up. to arrive	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of May 27, states:

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—The following are the prices of American cotton compared with those of last year:

	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & G'd fair	Same date 1870—
Sea Island	23	23	19
Stained	13	18	19
Uplands	6½	7	10 13-16
Mobile	6½	7	10 15-16
N. Orleans & Texas	6½	7	10 15-16

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and at the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sea Island	27	24	19	23
Upland	11½	11½	11 13-16	11 11-16
Mobile	11½	11½	10 15-16	11 13-16
Orleans	11½	11½	11 13-16	11 13-16

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	Taken on spec.	Actual exp. from	Actual
	1871.	1870.	1870.
American	91,150	196,400	212,429
Brazilian	9,740	7,320	23,369
Egyptian	4,110	4,590	5,565
W. Indian	2,260	810	1,277
E. Indian	35,710	66,830	127,196
Total	142,970	185,800	370,036

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.	Same	Average
	Trade.	port.	Spec.
American	38,770	8,730	12,040
Brazilian	6,680	1,630	1,120
Egyptian	5,090	330	280
West Indian, &c.	2,690	970	3,660
East Indian	9,060	9,080	2,750
Total	62,390	19,710	17,160

	Imports.	Stocks.
	This date 1871.	Same date 1870.
American	45,233	1,436,401
Brazilian	4,474	190,645
Egyptian	3,938	137,250
W. Indian, &c.	89	33,299
East Indian	36	239,632
Total	53,795	2,044,952

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 61.25 per cent is American against 62.25 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is nearly 12 per cent, against nearly 16 per cent.

LONDON, May 27.—There is a good demand for cotton and prices are rather higher. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to May 25	116,187	55,374	104,457
Deliveries	186,199	150,928	83,104
Stocks, May 25	75,217	26,690	85,048

ALEXANDRIA, May 12.—Good and fine cotton is scarce, but other kinds are dull at about late rates. Fair cotton is quoted at 7½d to 7¾d; good fair, 8½d to 8¾d; fully good fair, 8½d to 8¾d per lb. The shipments since November 1 have been:

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
From Nov. 1, 1870, to May 11, 1871	165,805	50,433	216,238
Same period 1869-70	133,972	38,809	172,781
" 1868-9	127,169	42,007	169,176
" 1867-8	126,946	39,750	196,696
" 1866-7	147,700	28,423	176,123

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., June 9, 1871.

We have had a small but pretty general improvement in the market for Breadstuffs during the week, the result, mainly, of reduced receipts here and at the West and some decline in ocean freights, closing strong.

Flour has arrived but moderately, and the demand has not been brisk, but the relative dearthness of Wheat has made holders unwilling sellers, and the low grades of State and Western brands, the good supers and common extras from new wheat, have brought some advance, while the medium grades have shown a little weakness. To-day there were buyers of mixed to prime extra State at \$6 25@6 40, but the demand was not generally met, but favorite Western in round hoop sold at \$6 50@6 60.

Wheat has improved 4@6c. per bushel. The receipts have been materially reduced and holders have offered sparingly, insisting daily upon a slight advance, which a decline in ocean freights and an advance in gold have enabled shippers to pay to a moderate extent, but the business shows a great falling off as compared with the previous few weeks. The accounts from Liverpool are barely steady, and show the arrival of large quantities of other than American Wheat in that market, for the first time in many months. To-day, this market opened weak, but recovered and slightly improved; New Spring selling at \$1 54@1 55½, to arrive and on spot.

Corn has shown a gradual improvement on reduced supplies, better quality of the offerings, and a decline in ocean freights with the development, towards the close, of some speculative feeling, based on the fact that the increased receipts at the West bear no proportion to the increased demand. At to-day's market prime and choice mixed sold at 75@76c.

Rye has declined and closes unsettled; some Canadian has sold for export at about 95c. in bond. Barley Malt has advanced. Oats have been in active request and close firm at 66@68c. for good to prime cargoes.

The following are the closing quotations:

	Flour—	Wheat, Spring, new, bush	\$1 50@1 56
Superfine	6 65@6 60	Red Winter	1 64@1 67
Extra State	6 35@6 60	Amber do	1 64@1 67
Extra Western, com-		White	1 65@1 68
mon	6 30@6 65	White California	1 70@1 80
Extra and double extra		Corn, Western Mix'd	72@73
Western & St. Louis	6 75@9 95	Yellow, new	72@73
Southern shipp'g extras	6 75@7 25	White	72@73
Southern, trade and		Rye	96@1 12
family brands	7 50@9 50	Oats	65@69
Rye Flour, super & extra	5 00@6 10	Barley	1 10@1 15
Corn Meal, Western and		Malt	1 10@1 15
Southern	3 50@4 25	Peas, Canada	1 15@1 40

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.
	For the week.	For the week.
Flour, bbls.	64,906	1,306,489
C. meal	3,420	104,273
Wheat, bush	104,911	4,481,181
Corn	816,349	6,669,598
Rye	24,910	42,587
Barley, &c.	7,264	345,795
Oats	456,742	2,049,406

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the Grain in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
	(166 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(26 lbs.)
Chicago.....	27,696	305,610	1,364,615	230,531	9,614	17,659
Milwaukee.....	22,187	535,292	12,110	36,331	1,246	7,470
Toledo.....	14,456	49,81	279,563	80,469	475	110
Detroit.....	4,875*	28,540	14,50	21,100	.....	350
Cleveland.....	26,366	140,024	236,762	144,310	4,725	8,327
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	107,914	1,153,694	1,983,529	524,654	16,549	33,916
Previous week.....	103,368	1,194,876	2,325,740	567,952	18,136	33,758
Correspond'g week.....	70, 118,891	1,632,716	1,523,085	470,995	20,742	36,699
.....	69, 135,688	1,632,825	844,054	458,327	5,802	16,772
.....	68, 74,531	553,144	87,293	351,219	1,697	8,410
.....	67, 51,489	282,444	1,122,353	380,107	7,768	25,221

* Estimated.

COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS OF Flour and Grain at the same ports from Jan. 1 to June 3, inclusive, for four years.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	1,540,286	2,141,196	2,634,941	1,633,932
Wheat, bush.....	11,506,215	13,656,510	11,893,930	7,382,356
Corn, bush.....	18,749,837	11,182,740	12,739,834	13,445,561
Oats, bush.....	5,370,681	5,113,912	5,334,431	4,830,382
Barley, bush.....	735,703	843,863	503,081	424,683
Rye, bush.....	470,276	393,507	554,908	221,295
Total grain, bush.....	37,032,682	30,218,204	31,026,131	26,297,277

SHIPMENTS OF Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland and St. Louis for the week ending June 3, 1871:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ending June 3, '71.	92,158	953,534	1,158,302	293,447	4,141	9,059
Week ending May 27, '71.	85,556	820,723	1,045,046	322,832	6,239	13,454
Week ending June 4, '70.	83,267	761,622	848,794	175,016	15,559	35,454
Week ending June 5, '69.	98,991	1,496,591	762,882	218,009	800	4,000

* St. Louis not included.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to June 3, inclusive, for three years.]

	*1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....	bbls. 1,518,809	1,570,823	2,086,938	.....
Wheat.....	bush. 10,111,603	9,311,311	8,184,548	.....
Corn.....	bush. 14,474,954	5,710,233	7,951,672	.....
Oats.....	bush. 2,795,380	1,707,793	2,939,393	.....
Barley.....	bush. 344,621	330,481	178,448	.....
Rye.....	bush. 182,742	200,182	481,186	.....
Total.....	27,909,300	17,244,000	19,735,157	.....

* St. Louis included from March 24, 1871, and not in previous years.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York.....	61,999	1,304,708	973,144	423,319	.....	10,251
Boston.....	22,391	4,800	97,883	29,340	750	747
Montreal.....	36,154	289,197	51,763	50	400	.....
Philadelphia.....	19,377	41,600	178,600	39,600	.....	2,000
Baltimore.....	10,120	51,500	76,300	20,000	.....	1,300
New Orleans.....	25,471	87	76,935	53,642	.....	.....
Total.....	175,512	1,594,892	1,454,625	565,951	1,150	14,298
Previous week.....	187,019	1,132,080	1,474,344	172,255	9,337	7,350
Week ending May 20.....	189,969	569,813	690,167	228,731	13,706	4,000
Week ending May 13.....	193,624	923,635	574,045	309,044	15,565	6,400
Week ending May 6.....	161,499	520,821	565,402	231,328	20,892	8,214
Week ending April 29.....	187,944	434,775	590,589	304,138	12,976	3,806
Week ending April 22.....	153,018	211,963	746,168	314,435	14,375	1,200

RECEIPTS AT THE same ports, excepting New Orleans, from Jan. 1 1871:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
2,896,093	7,616,560	12,162,479	4,086,980	459,675	.....	82,586
Total Grain.....	.....	bushels. 24,408,280	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on lakes and on New York canals, June 3, 1871:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New York.....	189,309	274,099	259,550	3,480
In store at Albany.....	18,000	16,000	34,000	.....
In store at Buffalo.....	380,000	105,000	45,000	.....
In store at Chicago.....	590,000	2,430,000	372,000	79,000
In store at Milwaukee.....	877,964	47,719	84,147	3,262
In store at Toledo.....	198,525	346,279	105,415	660
In store at Detroit.....	117,278	29,704	16,099	1,157
In store at Oswego.....	313,170	101,280	28,337	15,470
In store at St. Louis.....	117,021	91,338	45,907	.....
In store at Boston.....	5,900	153,225	96,014	30,103
In store at Toronto.....	108,782	4,814	68,517	57,434
In store at Montreal.....	407,886	26,015	10,960	3,100
In store at Philadelphia.....	65,000	55,000	50,000	3,000
In store at Baltimore.....	60,000	55,000	40,000	.....
Rail shipments for week.....	145,467	162,903	158,446	4,141
Water shipments for week.....	808,067	395,399	40,001	.....
Total in store and in transit June 3, '71.	4,601,473	4,893,775	1,555,303	200,807
..... May 27, '71.	6,297,664	5,585,761	1,783,598	237,249
..... *cor. week, '70.	6,975,655	2,811,866	2,006,067	232,352
..... May 20, '71.	6,429,549	4,673,022	1,488,285	219,029
..... May 13, '71.	6,322,359	4,129,918	1,568,039	236,772
..... May 6, '71.	7,071,961	4,509,725	1,836,620	413,329

* In 1870 Boston, Toronto, Philadelphia, Albany and Baltimore not included.

+ Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 9, 1871.

The general market does not appear to have undergone any very decided change for the period intervening since our last publication. The firmness on Teas and Sugars is still quite noticeable, while Molasses and Coffee find no open inquiry, and

are the source of considerable trouble to owners. The distribution of goods to the interior is comparatively small, but probably not any more so than usual at this season, and has been a little retarded by an advance in freights. It is thought, however, that the cautious policy of the small dealers has kept them in small stock, and that should they merely buy for current consumption they must keep a few goods moving throughout the summer. Any ordinary selection can be made without much difficulty, but the assortment in first hands is not extravagant by any means, and some of the best lots are withdrawn for the present.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows:

Tea, black.....	4,845 pkgs.	Laguayra.....	191 bags.	Sugar, Brazil.....	bags.
Green.....	6,796 pkgs.	Other.....	1,289 bags.	Manilla, &c.....	75,831 bags.
Japan.....	2,134 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	6,081 bags.	Molasses, Cuba.....	306 hhd.
Various.....	1,950 pkgs.	Cuba.....	8,389 hhd.	Porto Rico.....	1,420 hhd.
Coffee Rio.....	7,888 bags.	Porto Rico.....	1,285 hhd.	Demerara.....	37 hhd.
Java.....	4,330 mats.	Other.....	1,253 hhd.	Other.....	553 hhd.
Maracaibo.....	2,111 bags.	*Hhds. include bbls. and tea, reduced	.....	.....	.....

Imports this week at this port have included 12,700 bags of Rio, 2,469 do of Maracaibo, and 1,019 do St. Domingo. The receipts of Sugar are 24,969 boxes and 19,980 hhd. Of Molasses 5,813 hhd. have arrived. In Tea the imports are 110,975 pounds of Black and 442,881 pounds of Green.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	Stocks in New York at date.	Imports at leading ports since January 1.
Tea.....	1871. 1870. 1871. 1870.	1871. 1870.
Tea (indirect imports).....	.....	32,927,391 30,993,582
Coffee Rio.....	22,712 36,043	742,541 583,464
Coffee, other.....	48,092 24,750	292,658 199,657
Sugar.....	55,238 1,167,678	243,567 208,148
Sugar.....	7,438 96,063	352,156 321,367
Sugar.....	279,315 384,567	509,240 393,489
Molasses.....	11,067 18,515	181,697 196,189

TEA.

The volume of business has not been very large, nor did dealers appear to expect it, but the market has gained rather than lost tone, and a general feeling of much confidence is expressed. The accumulations are moderate as compared with the expectations of the early portion of the season, and the withdrawals are liberal in part on back purchases, to be sure, but still tending to reduce stock. Greens are still considered the most desirable goods, as there is but little probability of any further arrivals of magnitude, most of the supplies having been sent through early in the year. Fine Oolongs and Japans, however, are well supported, and of all kinds a good many parcels have been taken off the market entirely for the present, owners feeling assured of much more profitable returns later in the season. Sales of 8,385 Greens, 1,800 Japans and 2,800 Oolongs.

The imports this week include 110,975 pounds of Black Tea, per "Stephen Bishop," from Hong Kong, and 442,881 pounds of Green Tea, per "Witch," from Shanghai.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1871 and 1870:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	13,232,788	13,713,897	6,215,763	33,227,501
1870.....	12,296,139	12,453,032	6,244,418	30,993,589

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 11,490 pkgs. since January 1, against 31,496 last year.

COFFEE.

It would probably be difficult to find a market so entirely destitute of animation as that for all kinds of coffee during the greater part of the past week, and there are really few if any new features to advise. Both buyers and sellers express about the same feelings as before, the one refusing to take goods because there are no consumptive distribution, and the other refusing to encourage business by allowing further important concessions, as the losses are already very heavy, and it is deemed better to hold on and take the chances of a reaction. The stock of Brazils has considerably increased, the arrivals including one large parcel per steamer, and there is now a liberal aggregate from which to make selections, with the assortment fair, though still running rather too much into the finer grades. Importers have continued to offer their supplies at about former rates, but refused to submit to a further decline. Mail advices from the points of production are encouraging for holders of stocks in view of the reported material decrease of the crop, and there is a growing determination to exhibit a firm front, and resist all declining tendencies with as much tenacity as possible, the accrued losses already being quite heavy. The outports have also shown dullness, and are commencing to accumulate stocks. Java is seldom inquired after, either in first or second hands, and is somewhat nominal. West India styles have been greatly neglected, and continue in a nominal sort of state, though on a great many parcels holders are anxious to realize, and would concede something from quoted figures to secure buyers. The crop prospects are very encouraging on some of the West India islands—St. Domingo in particular. Sales of 6,686 bags Rio, 800 bags Costa Rica, 500 bags Laguayra, 750 bags Maracaibo, 1,200 Eighth, and 1,200 quarter bales Mocho, and shipped to Europe from first hands about 1,000 bags St. Domingo.

The imports this week have included 12,700 bags of Rio the "Humboldt," 2,469 do, Maracaibo by the "Recruit," and 1,019 do St. Domingo by the "Port au Prince."

The stock of Rio June 8, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	New York.	Phila.	Balti.	New Orleans.	New Savan.	Gai.	Total.
In bags.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock.....	11,175	4,175	5,256	10,468	4,000	157,221	182,295
Same date 1870.....	36,043	22,141	2,000	3,000	.....	63,184	104,268
Imports.....	313,034	14,805	212,821	119,102	41,879	11,000	742,841
In 1870.....	287,361	.....	200,418	81,602	20,802	3,045	593,228

Of other sorts the stock at New York, June 8, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

	New York.	Phila.	Balti.	New Orleans.	New Savan.	Gai.	Total.
In bags.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock.....	48,092	18,270	53,363	18,066	1,729	7,210	262,438
Same time, 1870.....	24,780	145,252	44,074	3,452	3,652	928	199,657

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags.

SUGAR.

For a day or two following our last there was a pretty heavy movement in Raw Sugars, partly grocery stock, but largely refining grades, with selections made from good qualities whenever they could be obtained, a few of the best lots even commanding a slight advance. These purchases, however, appeared to satisfy the most urgent wants of buyers, and with current arrivals more than balancing the outlet, greater caution was subsequently, with some little tameness in values, developed with a dropping off in the demand. There was also at times a considerable amount of stock offering from pier with an occasional moderate pressure to realize on odd lots, and this contributed to turn the balance slightly on the downward scale. But buyers have not secured any decided advantage, and holders seem little inclined to allow them any at present. This is the commencement of a dull season, to be sure, and the supplies in first hands are accumulating, while there is to be expected some shading in price now and then, but the short crop of Cuba, the hopes of an European outlet, and a good home call in regular season infuses a general feeling of confidence in the future, and the disposition is to hold supplies in store with much firmness. Refined goods have met with a very fair distribution, and on some grades higher rates were obtained, with a pretty firm tone prevailing, but refiners have little inclination to allow their production to accumulate, and most outlets were willingly met. Sales of 6,123 hds. Cuba; 1,794 hds. Porto Rico; 239 hds. St. Croix; 900 hds. Martinique; 647 hds. English Island, about 100 hds. Scotch Clarified; 30 hds. New Orleans, and 1,783 boxes Havana.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, June 8, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hds.	P. Rico, *hds.	Other Brazil, Manila, &c, Melado *hds.	hds.
Imports this week...	24,469	14,476	1,103	2,631	1,670
" since Jan. 1 1871...	129,063	13,915	17,246	31,735	331,565
" same time '70...	131,147	151,270	18,667	16,690	166,445
Stock in first hands...	85,298	72,498		279,315	8,399
Same time 1870...	101,673	96,068		384,587	
" 1869...	135,589	101,329		118,676	1,152

MOLASSES.

The demand for foreign descriptions continues extremely moderate from all sources, and we have again to record a very dull and tame market. The grocers generally are distributing very slowly, and require scarcely any stock, even in the ordinary jobbing way, and refiners have an ample accumulation on hand from direct importation, not only to satisfy the small amounts necessary to work up to meet the prevailing distribution of their production, but a few can be found with a surplus which they are willing to place upon the market. Importers' stocks on hand are not large, but have increased slightly, and are found to be somewhat inconvenient, with no outlet at present or in the immediate future. The condition of business renders values somewhat nominal, but easy terms would undoubtedly be allowed on any grade, while inferior or distilling qualities could be bought very low. Domestic has sold to some extent in job lots, but without freedom, and the large stock is costing something to carry, but holders refuse to concede, and prices remain nominally as before. Syrups are plenty and dull. Sugar house molasses moves very slow, and the market is weak at 19c in hds. and 23c in bbls. Sales of 100 hds. Cuba muscovado, 75 hds. Cuba clayed, 550 hds. Porto Rico, 200 hds. English Island, and 300 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, June 8, were as follows:

	Cuba, *hds.	P. Rico, *hds.	Demerara, *hds.	Other *hds.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week...	3,491	1,471	241	609	
" since Jan. 1 1871...	55,883	13,320	1,755	4,401	33,336
" same time 1870...	59,795	13,599	3,332	4,142	9,121
Stock in first hands...	5,309	4,146		1,692	4,000
Same time '70...	15,316	2,145		1,034	
" same time '69...	9,765	427		2,064	300

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1871, to date, have been as follows:

	Sugar.				Molasses.			
	Boxes.	1870.	1871.	1870.	Boxes.	1870.	1871.	1870.
New York...	180,346	121,147	202,705	150,830	363,200	249,449	76,077	31,158
Boston...	18,648	16,819	42,014	42,828	53,777	92,538	26,864	35,700
Philadelphia...	19,592	17,146	37,721	38,795	70,530	30,596	62,516	57,310
Baltimore...	22,733	21,614	61,536	47,396	21,243	20,396	15,884	16,387
New Orleans...	19,218	18,392	5,457	8,493			876	5,674
Total...	210,597	205,143	352,436	322,367	509,210	393,439	181,697	196,189

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

The market has improved in tone somewhat since our last, and there have been some very fair sales of invoices from first hands consummated, prices ruling strong and in some instances a shade higher, with a little speculative feeling developed. Nutmegs were for a long time under fair control and most of the outside lots are now understood to have been picked up with a view to a more thorough concentration. Ginger, both Calcutta and African, has attracted considerable attention, and of Cloves the purchases are said to cover pretty much everything likely to come to hand for several months. Other styles did not sell with much freedom, but show more strength in sympathy. Jobbers have made about an average distribution, and in some cases were pretty busy, with full prices insisted upon and paid without much apparent hesitation.

FRUITS, &c.

The market for Foreign dried has been, as a whole, quiet during the past week. One large movement, embracing 42,000 boxes layer Raisins, has taken place, but the terms we did not learn. There has been no perceptible change, however, prices being quoted as before, \$2.40 for jobbing lots. Sardines at a shade easier prices, have been fairly dealt in, but closed quiet. Currants have moved very slowly, and are without change in prices, though they rather favor the buyer. Prunes are quiet and sales are small, mostly at 80c/85c for Turkish. Nuts are selling moderately in lots at easy prices.

Foreign Green are in good demand and firm for West India kinds. Oranges repacked selling at \$5.50/6.50 per box, and Lemons \$5.00/6.00 per box. West India kinds are in large supply, but sell rapidly at \$8.00/12 per hundred for Pine Apples; \$1.50/2.50 per bunch for Bananas, and \$3.00/3.50 per thousand for Cocoanuts. At auction to-day Palermo Oranges brought \$3.80/5 per box, and do Lemons \$3.50/3.80 per box.

Domestic Dried Apples are in light demand. The sales are confined to lots, for the wants of jobbers, generally at low prices. Peaches are nominal. Blackberries are firm. Pitted Cherries are scarce and wanted. Peanuts are less active and hardly so firm.

Domestic Green are in full supply, but meet with a good demand. Strawberries, 15c/30c per quart. Cherries, 15c/25c per lb. Georgia Peaches, in good order, \$12/15 per crate, and Virginia Apples, \$20/25 80 per crate.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Tea.—Messrs. Ang, Heard & Co.'s telegram, dated Hong Kong, May 25, is as follows: Tea market for England opened at Hong Kong 5 per cent higher than last year. Quality of black tea crop generally inferior to that of last year.

Rio Coffee.—From Messrs. Boje & Co.'s market report of May 6, 1871, we learn that during the previous fortnight there had been a very active market; purchases were largely for the United States; aggregate sales, 114,000 bags. The demand was mostly for low and medium grades, and for these descriptions the market closed very firm, while for highest grades the quotations were lower. Stock at date, 120,000 bags; daily arrivals averaged 6,000 bags.

Cuba Sugar.—HAVANA, June 2.—CLAYED.—The late advance of prices in the leading foreign markets has not been felt here by a corresponding improvement, although there is certainly more firmness on the part of holders, many of whom are entirely adverse to sell at present, in the hopes that still higher values will be established ere long, on account of the comparatively small stock in the United States, in Europe and here. Our receipts of sugar from the interior have greatly diminished, as may be seen by the statement at foot; and the stocks, compared with those at this date in 1870, are much smaller, the desirable sorts especially being scarcer than in previous years. The sales which have been reported during this week amount to about 15,000 boxes.

MOLASSES SUGAR.—In spite of the decided reluctance of buyers to operate, holders sustain firmly their high pretensions; and though the number of transactions have been comparatively limited, prices have undergone no decline.

CENTRIFUGALS.—The demand is also enlivened for these sorts of sugars; but owing to the same motive reported above we reproduce our previous quotations.

MUSCOVADOES.—In spite of the unfavorable news received from the United States at the beginning of the week, our market continued firm and rates steady. Owing to better news received from New York at the close, more decision is noted on sellers' side, many of whom, especially those who are better informed of the situation of foreign markets, are endeavoring to obtain better rates.

	To New York.	Boxes.	Hds.
Boston...	7,393	1,840	
Baltimore...	414	320	
New Orleans...	1,651		
Total export of the week to all countries...	26,011	2,599	

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

	Rec'ts this week.	To U. S.	To All Ports.	Stock at date.
	Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.
1871...	27,085	2,151	534,632	53,377
1870...	51,571	2,329	886,938	107,111
1869...	68,398	4,260	909,833	76,904

PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.
Hyson, Common to fair...	40 @ 25	Native Ceylon...	15 1/2 @ 17
do Superior to fine...	60 @ 25	Maracabo...	13 @ 17
do Ex. fine to finest...	80 @ 25	Laguayra...	14 @ 16
Young Hyson, Com. to fair...	40 @ 55	St. Domingo, in bond...	14 @ 15
do Superior to fine...	60 @ 55	Jamaica...	15 @ 15 1/2
do Ex. fine to finest...	80 @ 55		
Gump, & Imp., Com. to fair...	58 @ 70		
do Sup. to fine...	80 @ 70		
do Ex. fine to finest...	10 @ 45		
Hyson Sk. Tw. C. to fair...	20 @ 40		
do do Sup. to fine...	45 @ 50		
Rio Prime, duty paid...	15 1/2 @ 13 1/2		
do good...	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2		
do fair...	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2		
do ordinary...	13 @ 13 1/2		
Jaya, mats and bags...	18 @ 20		
do Brown...	20 @ 22		

	Sugar.	Molasses.	Rice.
Cuba, Inf. to com. refining...	3 1/2 @ 8 1/2	New Orleans new...	4 1/2 @ 7
do fair to good refining...	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Porto Rico...	3 1/2 @ 6
do prime...	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Cuba Muscovado...	3 1/2 @ 6
do fair to good grocery...	9 1/2 @ 10		
do pr. to choice grocery...	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2		
do centrifugal, hds. & bxs.	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2		
do Melado...	4 1/2 @ 7 1/2		
do molasses...	8 @ 9 1/2		
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9...	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2		
do do do 10 to 12...	9 1/2 @ 10		
do do do 13 to 15...	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2		
do do do 16 to 18...	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2		

	Molasses.	Rice.	Spices.
Cuba Clayed...	35 @ 40	Pepper, in bond...	11 @ 11
Cuba centrifugal...	31 @ 35	do Singapore & Sumatra...	16 @ 16 1/2
Cuba Muscovado...	35 @ 40	Pimento, Jamaica...	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
		do in bond...	11 @ 11 1/2
		Cloves...	6 @ 6 1/2
		do in bond...	11 @ 11 1/2

	Rice.	
Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond 3% @ 3% | Carolina.....	9 1/4 @ 10	
	Spices.	

	Fruits and Nuts.
Raisins, Seedless, new...	50 @ 50
do Layer, 1870, box 240...	240 @ 240
do Sultana, # 1...	16 @ 16
do Valencia, # 1...	18 @ 18
do London Layer...	25 @ 25
Curants, new...	9 @ 9
Citron, Leghorn (new)...	45 @ 45
Prunes, French...	8 @ 8 1/2
Prunes, Turkish...	19 @ 19
Prunelles...	7 @ 7
Dates...	7 @ 7
Figs, Smyrna...	7 @ 7
Cherries, German...	7 @ 7
Canton Ginger, case...	90 @ 90
Almonds, Langueodoc...	17 @ 17
do Taragona...	18 @ 18
do Trica...	13 @ 13
do Sicily, soft shell...	15 @ 15
do Shelled, Spanish...	33 @ 33
do paper shell...	31 @ 31
Sardines, cases...	31 @ 32 1/2
Sardines...	17 @ 17

	Fruits and Nuts.
Brazil Nuts...	7 @ 7
Filberts, Sicily...	10 @ 10
do Barcelona...	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Walnuts, Bordeaux...	11 @ 11
Macaroni, Italian...	11 1/2 @ 12
Fire Crack, best No 1...	20 @ 20
do Western...	5 @ 5 1/2
do Southern, common...	4 @ 4 1/2
do Sicily...	6 @ 6
Peaches, pared...	15 @ 15
do unpared, qrs & hlv...	9 @ 9
Blackberries...	12 @ 12
Cherries pitted...	16 @ 16
Pecan Nuts...	16 @ 16
Hickory Nuts...	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Peanuts, Va, g'd to fry...	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
do com. to fair...	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
do Wil. g'd to best...	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3 1/2 @	3 1/2	Esson Salts.....	16 @	3 1/2
Bl. Carb. Soda (Eng.).....	4 @	3 1/2	Sic. Licorice.....	16 @	1 1/2
Borax.....	30 @	3 1/2	Calabra.....	20 @	4 1/2
Sal Soda, Casht.....	2 @	2 1/2	Nadder.....	12 @	14
Sulphur.....	3 @	15	Indigo, Madras.....	15 @	1 35
Saltpetre.....	8 @	15	do Manila.....	80 @	1 15
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @	12	Cordage, Manila, 3/4 and 3/8.....	18 @	19
Camphor, in bbls.....	12 @	12	Sisal.....	16 @	15
Castile Soap.....	11 1/2 @	12			

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., June 9, 1871

The market has been excited during the past week over the advance in raw cotton and cotton goods, and a large trade has been done by package dealers. In their anxiety to lay in stocks before the advance in prices, buyers have cleared the market of many cotton fabrics, and are buying largely to arrive, although few commission men will take orders for goods to be made accept at value. The jobbing trade is unimportant in all fabrics, the demand not extending beyond a few cotton goods suited to the immediate wants of consumers. A few buyers from the interior have been in the market during the week for goods to replenish stocks, but the distribution does not appear to be progressing actively enough to reduce stocks materially, and the prospects for a June trade with wholesale dealers is not very encouraging.

Collections are made freely in nearly all sections, the complaints of a scarcity of money not being unusually numerous, while failures are of very rare occurrence, and are generally unimportant.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The continued firmness in the raw material has had the effect of advancing several lines of cotton goods, and a general rise is likely to occur. Low grade brown cottons are in active demand, and some of the most prominent makes are entirely sold out of the market. The advance in these goods has been general, and nearly all brands of medium grades have also been marked up 1/2c during the week. Standards are higher in a few instances, and the revision will doubtless be general. Bleached goods have moved more freely during the present week, and higher prices have been established on the fine and medium qualities. There are some prominent brands still selling at the old figures, but these are likely to advance at any time. The movement in colored cottons has been heavy, and favorably known makes of stripes and ticks are sold to arrive in several instances. An advance of 1c. per yard has been established on some makes, while others are only selling to arrive and at value, the agents not deeming it prudent to advance quotations, although no orders for future delivery would be taken at the present prices. Canton flannels have sold freely to full package buyers at prices a trifle below those current last year. Rolled jacanets continue very scarce, and the recently advanced quotations are easily obtained. Other cotton goods are firm and unchanged.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The principal feature of the trade in woolen fabrics has been a revival of the demand for flannels, which are again moving freely. As was the case some weeks since, the demand is chiefly for the lower grades, both in white and colored goods. Scarlets are selling well at present, while gray mixed goods also find a ready market at full prices. No advance has been made since our last report, but the market continues very firm with an upward tendency. Fine flannels are not in demand, and no sales are reported. Fancy cassimeres sell in limited amounts to supply the wants of clothiers, but are not in general demand, and sales are confined to the lower grades. Overcoatings sell moderately, the demand being chiefly for fine goods, which are taken freely by large buyers at full prices, as an advance is expected soon. Cloths are in moderate demand, with quotations unchanged.

FOREIGN GOODS.—There are no new features to report of any branch of the foreign goods trade. In first hands the business is about over for the season, and importers are closing out the small stocks they still hold through the auction houses. Jobbers have been doing a moderate business in small lots of summer dress goods for immediate distribution. Liberal concessions are offered as is usual at the close of a season to close out stocks. The high prices which manufacturers are paying for wool abroad will, of course, enhance the cost of winter fabrics, but we do not learn that goods are likely to open here at a material advance on last year's prices. The advices from foreign buyers are meagre as yet, however, and later reports may indicate a decided advance.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in good demand and are held in very small supply. Prices have advanced in many instances and are firm. Amoskeag A 36 12 do B 36 11 Atlantic A 36 12 do D 36 11, do H, 36 12 Appleton A 36 12, Augusta 36 11, do 30 9 1/2, Bedford R 30 8 1/2, Boot B 30 10, Commonwealth O 27 8 1/2, Grafton A 27 7 1/2, Great

Falls M 36 10 1/2 @ 11 do S 33 9 1/2, Indian Head 36 12 1/2 do 30 10, Indian Orchard, A 40 12 1/2, do C 36 10 1/2, Laconia O 39 12 1/2 do B 27 11, Lawrence A 36 10 1/2, Lyman C 36 10 1/2, do E 36 11 1/2, Medford 36 11 1/2, Nashua fine O 38 11 1/2, do R 36 13, do E 40 14 1/2, Newmarket A 36 10, Pacific extra 36 12, do L 36 11, Pepperell 7-4 22 1/2, do S-4 25, do 9-4 27 1/2, do 10-4 32 1/2, do 11-4, 37, Pepperell E fine 39 12 1/2, do R 36 11 1/2, Pocasset F 30 8 1/2, Saranac fine O 33 11 1/2, do R 36 12 1/2, Stark A 36 12, Swift, River 36 8 1/2, Tiger 27 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are selling fairly in full packages and prices are stiff, with some advances since our last report. Amoskeag 46 16 1/2, do 42 15, do A 36 15, Androscoggin L 36, 16, Arkwright W.T. 36 18 1/2, Ballou & Son 36 18, Bartlett's 36 14 1/2, do 33 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 17 1/2, Blackstone AA 36 14, Boot B 36 18 1/2, do O 30 10, do R 26 9, Clarks 36 17 1/2, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 35, Fruit of the Loom 36 16, Globe 27 6 1/2, Gold Medal 36 12 1/2, Great Falls Q 36 16, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15 1/2, Masonville 36 16, Newmarket C 36 12, New York Mills 36 21, Pepperell 6-4 22 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Tuscarora XX 36 18, Utica 5-4 25 do 6-4 32 1/2, do 9-4 47 1/2, do 10-4 52 1/2, Waltham X 33 11, do 42 15 1/2, do 6-4 22 1/2, do S-4 27 1/2, do 9-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are in good demand, with rather more steadiness in prices. We quote 64x64s at 7@7 1/2c for spot and late delivery; 56x60, 5 1/2@6 1/2c.

PRINTS are in moderate demand, in light summer styles, at full prices. American 10 1/2, Albion solid 10 1/2, Allens 10 1/2, do pinks 11 do purples 10 1/2, Arnolds 8 1/2, Atlantic 5 1/2, Dunnell's 11, Hamilton 11, London mourning 9 1/2, Mallory pink 11 1/2, do purples 10 1/2, Manchester 10 1/2, Merrimack D dk. 11, do W pink and purple 12 1/2 do W fancy 12, Oriental 10 1/2, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10 1/2, Simpson Mourning 10, Sprague's pink 11, do blue and White 10 1/2, do shirtings 9 1/2, Wamsutta 7 1/2.

PRINTED LAWNES AND PERCALES.—Pacific Percales 22 1/2, Lancaster Cambrie 14 1/2, American Shirting Styles 19, American Dress Styles 18, Merrimack 16 1/2, Dunnell —, Oriental 18, Atlantic 18, Dunnells Lawns 10 1/2, Pacific 1,400 Fancy 14, do Solid Colors 15, do Organdies 15, Spragues 1,400 12 1/2, Victoria 1200 9 1/2, Atlantic 1,400 10 1/2, Manchester 1400 14, do Piques 13 1/2.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 22 1/2, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 17 do 11 22, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 11 1/2, Jos Greers, 55 15 1/2, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9 1/2, Medford 18, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 25, Bedford 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 22 1/2, Haymaker Bro. 12 1/2, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 21, do B 19.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 12, Androscoggin —, Bates 9, Everetts 13 1/2, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 12, Newmarket 9 1/2.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$29 00, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston \$30, Ontario A \$35, Stark A \$32 50.

BROWN DRILLS.—Appleton 12 1/2, Amoskeag 13, Augusta 12 1/2, Pacific 12 1/2, Pepperell 13, Stark A 12 1/2.

STRIPES.—Albany 7 1/2, Algodoa 16 1/2, American 11@12, Amoskeag 17@18, Hamilton 17@18, Haymaker 1 1/2 @ 11, Sheridan A 9 1/2, do G 10 Uncasville A 12@13, Whittenton A 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag ACA 29, do A 24, do B 20, do C 18, do D 16, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36, 25, Cordis AAA 23, do ACE 26, Hamilton 20 Swift River 11 1/2, Thorndike A 14, Whittendon A 25, York 30 21 1/2.

GINGHAMS.—Glyde, 11 1/2; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 11 1/2; Gloucester, 11 1/2; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12; Lancaster, 16; Lancashire, 11 1/2; Pequa, 12 1/2; Park Mills, 14.

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18, Hamilton 18, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22 1/2, do aniline 20, do plain assorted colored armures 18, do do Orientals 17, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22 1/2.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 25 for extra super, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 50 for super 3-ply and \$1 55 for extra 3-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 10 for medium superfine; \$1 25 for superfine; \$1 50 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 59 1/2 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 75 for 3 fr., \$1 85 for 4 fr., and \$1 95 for 5 fr.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending June 8, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8, 1 71.								
1869.			1870.			1871.		
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	418	\$141,448	528	\$185,952	458	\$195,094	458	\$195,094
do cotton.....	466	132,456	666	196,253	823	210,363	823	210,363
do silk....	789	375,832	411	359,027	485	402,708	485	402,708
do flax....	480	87,234	872	174,881	755	166,815	755	166,815
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	3,517	115,250	634	156,079	832	113,323	832	113,323
Total.....	5,670	\$853,210	3,111	\$1,069,192	2,853	\$1,088,503	2,853	\$1,088,503
WITH LAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.								
Manufacturers of wool....	307	\$107,387	215	\$93,552	258	\$104,303	258	\$104,303
do cotton.....	179	47,803	246	58,826	194	43,157	194	43,157
do silk....	58	53,692	43	50,262	47	48,565	47	48,565
do flax....	218	49,630	268	56,799	207	51,902	207	51,902
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	1,130	12,961	1,728	32,314	1,688	23,578	1,688	23,578
Total.....	1,892	\$271,473	2,500	\$294,753	2,394	\$271,505	2,394	\$271,505
Add ent'd for consumption.....	3,670	\$581,737	3,111	\$1,069,192	2,853	\$1,088,503	2,853	\$1,088,503
Total th'n upon m'rkt.....	5,562	\$1,124,653	5,611	\$1,363,945	5,247	\$1,360,008	5,247	\$1,360,008
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.								
Manufacturers of wool....	284	\$92,074	339	\$138,839	435	\$192,401	435	\$192,401
do cotton.....	197	50,930	166	41,830	310	112,780	310	112,780
do silk....	50	43,119	44	38,902	106	140,512	106	140,512
do flax....	339	65,387	343	81,481	202	53,641	202	53,641
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	4,804	41,706	147	8,333	1,421	32,061	1,421	32,061
Total.....	5,674	\$203,216	1,039	\$209,274	1,474	\$530,380	1,474	\$530,380
Add ent'd for consumption.....	3,670	\$581,737	3,111	\$1,069,192	2,853	\$1,088,503	2,853	\$1,088,503
Total enter'd at the port.....	9,344	\$1,146,426	4,150	\$1,368,466	4,327	\$1,618,883	4,327	\$1,618,883

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